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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER II.

"In vain did oppression endeavor
  To trample that green under foot;
The fair stem was broken, but never
  Could tyranny reach to its root.
Then come, and around it let's rally,
  And guard it henceforward like men;
Oh! soon shall each mountain and valley
  Grow bright with its verdure again.
Meanwhile, fill each glass to the brim, boys,
  With water, with wine, or potheen,
And on each let the honest wish swim, boys,
  Long flourish the Gael and the Green!"
M. J. BARRY.

EIGHT or ten days after the dinner party at O'Moore's lodgings two gentlemen stood together at a window in an old weather-beaten castle amongst the heath-clad hills of Tyrone. The scene without was wild and rugged, bare, bleak hills of every variety of shape stretching far and away, with brown moors and patches of stubble-fields here and there between. Few traces of human habitation were at first sight visible, but a closer examination showed the district thickly inhabited. The hill-sides and the valleys, the moors and the meadow-lands were all dotted with cabins and cottages, whose time-darkened clay walls were brown as the withered herbage or the arid soil around them. Even while the eye endeavored to distinguish these hut-like dwellings from amid the drear monotony of the scene, smoke began to ascend in many a spiral column from every imaginable point, giving life and animation, if not grace or beauty, to the scene. But it was not the brown autumnal hills, nor the smoke from cottage fire giving note of the evening meal that arrested the wandering gaze or occupied the minds of the two individuals who stood in earnest conversation at a window of the great hall in yon gray old keep whose solitary tower surrounded by high, strong walls of rough stone looms dark and menacing over the adjacent moorlands. Both were in the prime of life, and their sinewy proportions showed to full advantage in the close-fitting *truis* and what we would call *jacket* of the Irish chiefs of that and former ages, as they stood in the flickering, glaring light of a bog-wood fire blazing and crackling behind them in the wide, open chimney of the hall. The short cloak or *cochal* which invariably completed the costume hung more gracefully from the shoulders of one, while the broad chest and stalwart form of the other would have furnished a model for one of the Athletes of old. His voice, when he spoke, too, was rough and strong with something imperious in its tone, while that of his companion was soft and well-modulated, as one who had lived long in cities, it might be in courts. They talked in characteristic fashion of the great scheme then in agitation for the country's weal, and he of the courtly mien was urging on his not very patient auditor certain reasons which he himself deemed conclusive for a speedy and general demonstration of strength. Surely we have heard those mellifluous accents before, and as surely it is Roger O'Moore that speaks. His companion is a stranger to us, but we all at once remember having lately seen a face like his and a burly form of just such muscular proportions. Putting one thing with another, the Tyrone fortress, the authoritative tone of this stalwart chieftain, and the eagerness wherewith the astute Leinsterman labors to convince him, we venture on a shrewd surmise, eventually found correct. With a start we recognize Sir Phelim O'Neill, at that period the chief man of his race in Ulster, and the old gray fortalice under whose smoky rafters he appears before us is, then, no other than Kinnard Castle, made memorable to all aftertimes by the valorous exploits of its martial lord.

O'Moore had been watching through the misty light from without, the lowering brow of the northern chieftain and the fiery glances which shot at intervals from his half-closed eyes.

"I say they count on our forbearance, Sir Phelim—or mayhap they name it cowardliness. Those men of blood and rapine have doubtless made up their minds that our lives and what holdings we still have are theirs when they list to seize them, and that the spirit of our fathers is squeezed out of us by the load of misery they have put upon us—they have done what men could to cool our blood by putting us on low living and divers other expedients——"

Sir Phelim interrupted him with a grim smile. "They may find it too hot for their liking, an' they wait a little. But name them not, Rory—I confess to a want of patience, at all times, but the black villany of these canting knaves is something I cannot even think of without feeling for my skean. By our hopes of happiness hereafter, Rory O'Moore, I would barter my chance of that earldom of Tyrone of which you spoke but now, ay! and the broad lands that called the great Hugh master, could I but see the green flag waving from Dublin Castle, and Parsons and Borlase hanging from the battlements! Before God, I would this very night!"

"I doubt it not, my friend," said O'Moore, his fine face radiant with pleasure—but, now that you mention that accursed Castle, I must tell you a thing which has come into my mind concerning it. Come a little farther this way—I see your people are making ready for the evening repast."

"Pooh, man, heed them not—the Sassenach tongue is a dead one to *them*—so should it be to us all—and as for treachery—did they catch the meaning of our words—there be no such poisonous weed amongst our heather. Still, an' it please you better, let us move somewhat farther from the gillies'* lugs."

O'Moore then unfolded to his astonished host in as few words as might be a plan which had been projected by himself and others yet to be named for the seizure of Dublin Castle with its stores of arms and ammunition, as the first grand move in their military tactics. He was proceeding to enlarge in his clear and lucid style on the incalculable advantages likely to follow this bold stroke, if successfully carried out, but O'Neill broke in very curtly with——

"What!—take the Castle!—without men or reasonable arms!—why, before Heaven, man, I thing your wits are failing you!"

"It may be so," replied O'Moore with a quiet smile, "though before I leave you I may prove myself sane enough. But, pray you tell me what you mean by *reasonable* arms?—what manner of arms be they?"

"Nay, Roger O'Moore," cried the fiery northman, "this, I take it, is no laughing matter—you know well that by reasonable arms I do mean arms of sufficient quality and in sufficient numbers, which, if so be you had, where are the men and the leaders to carry out such a proceeding? Sdeath, man, where be all these?"

"If you will but hear me, Sir Phelim, I will make this matter plain to your comprehension. You have heard, doubtless, of certain instructions lately sent over by the king's majesty concerning forces to be raised here for the Spanish and other continental services——"

"Yea, surely I have heard the thing spoken of, but what is that to us, or rather will it not be hurtful to us in this matter to have our best men sent abroad, if it so happen that we need them here at home?"

"Ay, but suppose," he lowered his voice almost to a whisper and drew still nearer his companion, "suppose, Sir Phelim, these regiments—drilled and trained by royal permission—might lend *us* their good swords and muskets—ay! and their stout arms to boot—what think you of that, son of the Hy-Nial?"

At this hint Sir Phelim's countenance brightened up, and he turned eagerly towards O'Moore: "What do you mean to say——"

"I mean to say, O'Neill, that the colonels of several of those regiments—two or three I can answer for—have another end in view besides that of aiding the King of Spain—think you, my good friend, that *our* cause is not nearer and dearer to Colonel Hugh O'Byrne—for to such command is he named—than any other in the wide world?——"

"He were no man, Rory, an' he were not so affected towards us!" and honest Phelim rubbed his hands right gleefully.

"Well! there be others of the officers of rank in that service no less willing to join us than Hugh O'Byrne. There be Plunketts and Dillons there, too, Sir Phelim!—men with Catholic hearts though of English blood!"

"I have no faith in them," said the blunt Ulsterman with a doubtful shake of the head.

"Nay, I tell you, Sir Phelim! there are good men and honest men among them—ay! and some who have suffered long and much for the ancient faith—they are branded by the penal laws as well as we—why should they not join us in rending asunder a chain which binds us all alike?"

"Well, well, Rory, I believe you know best, I will take yonr word for the good faith of these Norman churls——"

"How, Sir Phelim! you forgot that some of these lords and gentlemen are my friends and kinsmen!—Norman churls! I like not the phrase."*

"Ha! ha!" laughed O'Neill, "I did not think to see such a frown on Rory O'Moore's smooth forehead—an' it were me, now, none might wonder, but you, Rory!—for shame, man! clear your brow, and keep your temper, I advise you, in Kinnard Castle, or your Norman friends and kinsmen, as you call them, may fight the battle on their own account!"

O'Moore, by this time sensible of his error, and partly ashamed of a display of petulance very unusual with him, applied himself to soothe the chafed Ulsterman, and with that end asked him if his brother had mentioned to him a certain matter appertaining to the dispositions of a powerful nobleman in the Western province.

"Something of the kind he said you hinted to him and the other gentlemen at your lodgings, but darkly and in a way they could make nothing from——"

"I told them further," said O'Moore, "that I was kept from naming that lord by a promise of secrecy by him exacted of me—still, as you now seem to doubt the good dispositions of the Catholics of English blood, and as it behoves us to put the Red Hand in motion at any cost—for without its aid our cause were hopeless—I will tell you, on condition that you tell no man without my consent—that this nobleman is no other than the Lord Mayo, whose power and authority and good credit amongst all men you know as well as I!" This speech was a master-stroke of dexterity, and told well on more accounts than one.

"Did Miles Burke give you his word that he will join us in this matter?"

O'Neill fixed his fiery eyes on the Leinsterman as though he would read him through.

"So help me Heaven and our dear Lady, he promised in all sincerity to do his utmost in our behalf, when once our standard is on the wind!"

Every trace of displeasure, not to say suspicion, vanished at once from Sir Phelim's open countenance, and grasping his guest by the right hand he gave it a hearty squeeze as he led him to the dais at the head of the table where Lady O'Neill with one or two female friends already awaited them. "Take your seat, man, and forgive my rough speech! Nora!" to his wife, "you know Roger O'Moore before now—the greatest man of his name, I take him to be!"

O'Moore smiled and bowed with the graceful suavity peculiar to himself—some other gentlemen of the O'Neills entered and took their seats, and the meal began with a clatter of knives and plates and dishes which boded no good to the substantial viands on the board.

The repast was not yet over when a bustle in the court without attracted the attention of those within, and before Sir Phelim's inquiry as to the cause of the tumult had time to be answered, the door at the lower extremity of the hall was thrown open, giving admission to an elderly man of portly mien who walked up the hall to where the hostess sat, with the smiling air of a man who feels himself at home, every one present rising to greet him as he passed with some word of joyous welcome. O'Moore, though he rose with the others, was at first somewhat puzzled, but his surprise was at an end when Sir Phelim presented the new-comer as

"Bishop McMahon of Clogher!"

"What! HEBER MCMAHON!" cried O'Moore joyfully.

"The same, good sir," said the patriotic prelate, with a good-humored smile, as his quick eye ran over the face and figure of O'Moore.

"Then I am better pleased to meet you, my lord of Clogher, than if you were the Pope of Rome, to whom be all reverence! The name of Heber McMahon is as a trumpet-note heralding victory!"

"I joy to hear it, Mr. O'Moore," returned the Bishop, "for in soothe my heart is on fire at the present hour with hopes and wishes for speedy action on behalf of our oppressed people, and far in the solitude of my poor dwelling my ears have been gladdened of late by the tales of Roger O'Moore's heroic efforts to rouse the chief men of the nation from their fatal lethargy! Heaven bless you, my son! you are worthy of your noble race!" And the layman and the bishop, then meeting for the first time, clasped each other's hand with the fervor of old friends for long years parted.

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* Gillie was the Celtic word equivalent to our *follower* or *attendant*. Hence the prefix *Gill* or *Gilla* to some of the old names, such as *Gilpatrick Gil-macuddy*, &c.

* It is agreed by historians of all parties that Roger O'Moore was connected both by kindred and affinity with many of the first houses of the English Pale.

Lady O'Neill, being in poor health at the time, so far from taking any interest in the contemplated movement, shrank with nervous apprehension from the possibility of a rising which her dread of the English made her regard as likely to draw down swift and sure destruction on all concerned. She was a pious and devoted Catholic, and felt, in common with all others, the crying injustice wherewith those of the ancient faith were treated year after year by every successive ruler, still she feared that any attempt to throw off the cruel shackles which bound the people would only increase the general misery, and, sure to end in defeat, make matters worse instead of better. She had seen, for months before, all manner of secret meetings and consultations going on within the precincts of her dwelling, and well knowing that her husband had more ambition than prudence, and was naturally fond of excitement, she feared his being drawn into the assumption of a responsibility which would be sure to make him a prominent mark for that judicial vengeance which never spared any one. In the beginning she had remonstrated warmly with her husband against the making a general *rendezvous* of Kinnard Castle, urging him if those meetings *were* to be held, to arrange it so that some of the other chiefs and nobles of the province should have them occasionally at their several houses in order to avoid fixing suspicion on him.* But Sir Phelim was little in the habit of taking counsel of women, so he only laughed at his wife's fears, and, at length, cut her short with an order to mind her own business, nor dare for the future to meddle in his. The lady knowing by long experience that further interference on her part would do no manner of good, contented herself ever after with showing a cold countenance to the gentlemen who frequented the Castle on this, to her, obnoxious business. She had no difficulty in distinguishing them, for they were all, without exception, heads of the old Irish families, men who had severally and separately long accounts of insult, and outrage, and robbery to settle with the government. In her heart the Lady Nora sympathized with these injured chieftains, for she herself was of the old blood, but still, as I have said, she abhorred the idea of open insurrection, dreading its results, and so it was that her cheek paled and her rounded form wasted day by day under the pressure of fears which were necessarily pent up within her own bosom. She had personally a great respect for Roger O'Moore and a still greater for Heber McMahon's high office, yet it was not without alarm that she saw them together at her board, for the part they were both acting in the way of stirring up the chiefs was well known to her. It was with difficulty that she could show even ordinary civility to her husband's guests, notwithstanding the not very gentle hints from time to time thrown at her by Sir Phelim, and the still more powerful influence of O'Moore's polished manners. On the plea of indisposition she left the table early with her companions, having first ascertained from the bishop his intention of saying Mass next morning.

"But where, my lord?—surely not here—not in the castle?"

"Assuredly no, my daughter,—if you are afraid of running such risk!"

"In the Castle-chapel, my lord!" interrupted Sir Phelim, with a wrathful glance at his wife, of whose timidity he was heartily ashamed. "With God's help, we'll soon have Mass when and where we wish."

"But that time is not come, Phelim!" pleaded Nora; "oh! bethink you ere it is too late. Think of the danger to the bishop—yourself—all of us!"

"Woman! hie you to your chamber!" cried Sir Phelim, starting to his feet, "not another word, now—begone! I say!—too long have we worshipped in caves and huts through slavish fear—from this day out, Mass shall be duly said here in the castle—that is," he added bitterly, "when we can get priests to minister to us—let me see who shall intrude on our sacred rites!"

Although Sir Phelim spoke in English, the substance of what he said seemed well understood by all present, for as Lady O'Neill retired sad and sorrowful, she heard from all parts of the spacious hall, from retainers as well as guests, one long continued burst of applause.

"But on second thoughts," said Sir Phelim, turning to the bishop, "it may be that I go too far in this matter without authority. Will you have any fears, my lord?"

"Fears!" cried the prelate contemptuously, "fears to say Mass in Kinnard Castle, protected by the chief of Tyr-Owen! Were I sure of death I would not shrink,—it were worth a hundred lives such as mine to see one such step taken in advance,—and by Sir Phelim O'Neill! I would I were within sight of Parson's ill-favored countenance and the news reach him at the council-board that Mass was said on a certain day in Kinnard Castle by one Heber McMahon, atitular popish bishop! ha! ha!" The bishop's derisive cough was echoed from all parts of the hall, and then the host called for a general bumper to the discomfiture of all tyrants and oppressors.

"I pledge you in *Spanish wine*," said O'Moore pointedly.

"Not so, Roger, not so," quickly rejoined his host, "our own usquebaugh and no other—foreign wines are good in their way, but at a time like this, my friend, I say the *native whiskey* warms the heart—ay! and nerves the arm!"

O'Moore gracefully assented, saying as he filled his goblet from the steaming bowl: "I believe you are in the right, our worthy host, in more senses than one—strength and power are from within the nation, whatsoever may come from *without*."

Here the bishop excused himself from farther potations as the evening was wearing late, and soon after withdrew to his appointed sleeping place, preceded by a tall henchman of the clan O'Neill, bearing an oil-lamp in which a rush-light glimmered by way of wick. It was never willingly that Rory O'Moore lingered long over the punch-bowl or the wine-cup, but on that occasion he found it no easy matter to escape the determined attack of Sir Phelim on his temperate habits. Fearing to exasperate the choleric chieftain by an obstinate refusal to continue the carouse, he sat much longer than was his wont, and at last succeeded only in affecting a timely retreat by the aid of a violent headache, which, indeed, was partly real, owing to the share he had been compelled to take in the fiery libations so plentifully poured by O'Neill, to the cause of freedom and justice. With a very contemptuous expression of pity, Sir Phelim returned his guest's courteous salutation, while O'Moore, as he, in turn, marched to his chamber after a stately follower of the O'Neill's, pathetically murmured to himself:

"Phelim O'Neill!—honest Phelim O'Neill! your drink is good, and your heart better, but I would your hospitality were less urgent."

Next day was Sunday, and hours before the lingering dawn, the bishop's man was in the chapel, preparing all things for the celebration of the divine mysteries. The gloom of the place was broken, not dispelled, by the fitful glare of a pine-torch standing in an earthen socket close by the temporary altar,* making the damp walls and the rafters of black oak dimly visible. The cold autumn wind whistled dolefully around the narrow windows, which were, indeed, loop-holes filled up with thin sheets of horn, through which even the day-beam made its way but faintly. There was a ghostly look about the place, and the wailing of the wind was like the voices of perturbed spirits. It is probable that Malachy McMahon would have shrunk from braving the loneliness of the place and the hour had he been without a companion, but he had taken the precaution of securing over-night the valuable company of Shamus Beg, no less a person than the foster-brother of Sir Phelim. This individual, fully conscious of the dignity arising from his intimate connection with so great a chief—the greatest, *he* thought, in the whole island—gave himself little trouble to assist Malachy, deeming his presence there quite a sufficient stretch of condescension. So he lay at full length in luxurious ease on a bench near the scene of Malachy's labors, with the flickering light of the torch shining on his well-formed though somewhat stolid features. He evidently listened with much relish to Malachy's oracular discourse, as that grave and half-clerical functionary suspended operations now and then to deliver himself of an opinion. From his long attendance on priests, dating, in fact, from his very boyhood, Malachy had acquired a certain gravity of demeanor amounting at times to a solemnity that was somewhat ludicrous. His claims to superior wisdom were, however, cheerfully admitted by all the clan McMahon amongst whom he was known by the *soubriquet* of Malachy na Soggarth, or Malachy of the Priests, and the stoutest McMahon in Farney, the boldest McKenna in Truagh would not raise a finger for the king's crown against that privileged individual. Malachy always knew or appeared to know more than any of his fellows, and amongst the simple clansmen amongst whom he lived his *dictum* on any subject was almost as much respected as though he had drank from the mystic fountains of knowledge in the halls of Louvain or Salamanca. It was natural that at such a time, when all men's minds were filled with portentous thoughts of coming events, the confidential servant of a bishop, a man so gifted withal as Malachy, should be in much request amongst the lower orders of the Catholics as an expounder of things past, present, and to come.

"As sure as you're a living man, Shamus O'Hagan," said Malachy, stopping for the twentieth time or so in front of his companion, "as sure as you're a living man, we'll have a hard fight for it, if God is pleased to give us a victory over them thieving foreigners. You see they have the whole power of England at their back, and what's more, they have their general, the black devil below, to fight for them, Christ save us! for sure wasn't it him that put it in their hearts and in their heads to harass, and plunder, and slaughter poor creatures as they're doing ever since the time of old Harry."

"Never mind, Malachy," said Shamus, half raising himself from his recumbent posture, "we'll pay them back for it some of these days. When Sir Phelim and the rest of the chiefs once get at them—as they will soon, please God on high!—they'll settle them for ever and a day—I'll go bail it's little hurt or harm they'll do, the murdering villains, when once we're done with them."

To this Malachy shook his head doubtingly: "We couldn't do it, Shamus, we couldn't do it—it's a thing impossible, any way you take it, unless the Sassenachs of the Pale would stand to us as they ought—for to be sure they're of the same religion as ourselves, and for that reason they don't know the day nor the hour they'll be stripped of lands and livings as we are ourselves, glory be to God!—if they'd only come out like men and fight for their country and their God, we mightn't care what day we'd hoist the green flag, as I've heard the bishop say many a time. But sure I'm afeard, and so is the bishop, that *that's* what the Sassenachs will never do—as long as they can live shut up in their big stone castles, and hear Mass of an odd time down in a vault, or any place out of sight and hearing of the bloody Englishers and Scotchmen from beyond seas, they don't care a straw if all the Irishry in the country, man, woman and child were roasted alive or turned out to starve on the wide world, as thousands of them are every year, and them the flower of the old blood, more's the pity!—no, no, Shamus, if ever you see us gaining any of our rights, it'll be with good help from France and Spain—and sure the ancient prophesies tell us that plainly."

"Ah, then, do they, Malachy!" asked Shamus with renewed interest, and he quickly raised himself to a sitting posture.

"Indeed they do, Shamus, they make it as clear as the sun at midday, that when Ireland rises to her feet again, and the race of Heber and Heremon gets back their own it will be with help from the King of France and the King of Spain—and the Pope himself, Shamus!" he added by way of climax.

"See that now!"

"Ay, and there's great mention made, too, of the Irishmen in foreign countries—heroes of great fame, and strength, and courage, like the mighty men of old, Fin MacCool, and Ossian——"

"And Hugh of Tyr-Owen," suggested the clansman of O'Neill. If he coul donly come himself with his warriors, now, from the cave of Aileach where they're enchanted*—and who knows, Malachy,—who knows but he may? Isn't it prophesied that he's to rise and head the men of Ireland when the country's at a great pinch?——"

It was evident that Malachy had not much faith in the great Earl's timely reappearance, for he cut the other's rhapsody short with——

"There's a man in this very house, now, that'll be at the head and foot of everything."

"Oh, to be sure—you mean Sir Phelim!"

"No, I don't—Sir Phelim will give great help, I know—but the man I mean is Rory O'Moore!"

A dissenting grunt and a surly shake testified the foster-brother's disapproval, but what he might have said was prevented for that time by the entrance of the bishop, whereupon Shamus betook himself to the vast dormitory allotted to the retainers and male domestics of the house, to apprise his fellows that the hour of Mass was at hand.

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* That this advice was a wise and salutary one, we see from the fact that in the famous letter of Sir Wm. Cole, governor of Enniskillen, to the Lords Justices, apprising them of some unusual stir amongst the Ulster chiefs, he founds his opinion on the number of visitors going and coming, as he heard, all summer, to and from Sir Phelim O'Neill's house at Kinnard.

* An altar could not then have existed as a fixture in any building, public or private. It would have been as much as any nobleman or gentleman's life was worth to have such a thing on his premises.

* The peasantry in the northern parts of Ulster cherish as fondly the belief of Hugh O'Neill's being enchanted with his warriors under the hill of Aileach as the people of South Munster do the continued presence amongst them, in a similar state of enchantment, of *their* great champion, *Garret Earla*, as they familiarly style Gerald, the last Earl of Desmond.

(To be continued.)

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD, TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST AGES.

SINCE we have no Roman accounts of the forms of government or state of society in ancient Erin, we must only depend on the Bards and Story-tellers, so far as their statements are credible and agree with each other. On certain main points they do agree, and these are the points which it seems reasonable for us to take on their authority.

As even brothers born of the same mother, coming suddenly into possession of a prize, will struggle to see who can get the largest share, so we find in those first ages a constant succession of armed struggles for power. The petty Princes who divided the Island between them were called *Righ*, a word which answers to the Latin *Rex* and French *Roi*; and the chief king or monarch was called *Ard-Righ*, or High-King. The eldest nephew, or son of the king, was the usual heir of power, and was called the *Tanist*, or successor; although any of the family of the Prince, his brothers, cousins, or other kinsmen, might be chosen *Tanist*, by election of the people over whom he was to rule. One certain cause of exclusion was personal deformity; for if a Prince was born lame or a hunchback, or if he lost a limb by accident, he was declared unfit to govern. Even after succession, any serious accident entailed deposition, though we find the names of seven Princes who managed to evade or escape this singular penalty. You will remember besides of the *Tanist*, that the habit of appointing him seems to have been less a law than a custom; that it was not universal in all the Provinces; that in some tribes the succession alternated between a double line of Princes; and that sometimes when the reigning Prince obtained the nomination of a *Tanist*, to please himself, the choice was set aside by the public voice of the clansmen. The successor to the Ard-Righ, or Monarch, instead of being called *Tanist*, had the more sounding title of *Roydamna*.

The chief offices about the Kings, in the first ages, were all filled by the Druids, or Pagan Priests; the *Brehans*, or Judges, were usually Druids, as were also the *Bards*, the historians of their patrons. Then came the Physicians; the chiefs who paid tribute or received annual gifts from the Sovereigns, or Princes; the royal standards; and the military chiefs or champions, who, like the knights of the middle ages, held their lands and their rank at court, by the tenure of the sword. Like the feudal *Duke* of France, and the *Barons* of England, these military nobles often proved too powerful for their nominal patrons, and made them experience all the uncertainty of reciprocal dependence. The champions play an important part in all the early legends. Whenever there is trouble you are sure to find them. Their most celebrated division were the warriors of the *Red Branch*—that is to say, the Militia of Ulster; the *Fiann*, or Militia of Leinster, sometimes the royal guard of Tara, at others in exile and disgrace; the Clan-Degaid of Munster, and the Fiann of Connaught. The last force was largely recruited from the Belgic race who had been squeezed into that western province, by their Milesian conquerors, pretty much as Cromwell endeavored to force the Milesian Irish into it, many hundred years afterwards. Each of these bands had their special heroes; their Godfreys and Orlandos celebrated in song; the most famous name in Ulster was Cuchullin: so called from *cu*, a hound, or watch-dog, and *Ullin*, the ancient name of his province. He lived at the dawn of the Christian era. Of equal fame was Fin, the father of Ossian, and the Fingal of modern fiction, who flourished in the latter half of the second century. Gall, son of Morna, the hero of Connaught, (one of the few distinguished men of Belgic origin whom we hear of through the Milesian bards), flourished a generation earlier than Finn, and might fairly compete with him in celebrity, had he only had an Ossian to sing his praises.

The political boundaries of different tribes expanded or contracted with their good or ill-fortune in battle. Immigration often followed defeat, so that a clan, or its offshoot are found at one period on one part of the map and again on another. As *sirnames* were not generally used either in Ireland or anywhere else, till after the 10th century, the great families are distinguishable at first, only by their tribe or clan names. Thus at the north we have the Hy-Nial race; in the south the Eugenian race, so called, from Nial and Eoghan, their mutual ancestors.

We have already compared the shape of Erin to a shield, in which the four Provinces represented the four quarters. Some shields have also *bosses* or centre-pieces, and the federal province of Meath was the *boss* of the old Irish shield. The ancient Meath included both the present counties of that name, stretched south to the Liffey, and north to Armagh. It was the mensal demesne, or "board of the king's table:" it was exempt from all taxes, except those of the Ard-Righ, and its relations to the other Provinces may be vaguely compared to those of the District of Columbia to the several States of the North American Union. Ulster might then be defined by a line drawn from Sligo Harbor to the mouth of the Boyne, the line being marked here and there by the royal demesne of Meath; Leinster stretched south from Dublin alongshore to Waterford Harbor, but its inland boundary towards the west was never very well defined, and this led to constant border wars with Munster; the remainder of the south to the mouth of the Shannon composed Munster; the present county of Clare and all west of the Shannon north to Sligo and part of Cavan, going with Connaught. The chief seats of power, in those several divisions, were Tara, for general purposes; Aileach, near Armagh, for Ulster; Leighlin, for Leinster; Cashel, for Munster; and Cruchain, (now Rathcrogan, in Roscommon,) for Connaught.

How the common people lived within those external divisions of power, it is not so easy to describe. All histories tell us a great deal of kings, and battles, and conspiracies, but very little of the daily domestic life of the people. In this respect the history of Erin is much the same as the rest; but some leading facts we do know. Their religion, in Pagan times, was what the moderns call *Druidism*, but what they called it themselves we do not know. It was probably the same religion as was professed by Tyre and Sidon, by Carthage and her colonies in Spain; the same religion which the Romans have described as existing in great part of Gaul, and by their accounts, we learn the awful fact, that it sanctioned, nay, demanded, human sacrifices. From the few traces of its doctrines which Christian zeal has permitted to survive in the old Irish language, we see that Balaus or "Crom," the god of fire, typified by the sun, was its chief divinity—that two great festivals were held in his honor on days answering to the first of May and last of October. There were also particular gods of poets, champions, artificers and mariners, just as among the Romans and Greeks. Sacred groves were dedicated to these gods; priests and priestesses devoted their lives to their service; the arms of the champions, and the person of the king were charmed by them; neither peace nor war was made without their sanction; their own persons and their pupils were held sacred; the high place at the king's right hand and the best fruits of the earth and the waters were theirs. Old age revered them, women worshipped them, warriors paid court to them, youth trembled before them, princes and chieftains regarded them as elder brethren. So numerous were they in Erin, and so celebrated that the altars of Wales and western Gaul, left desolate by the Roman legions, were often served by hierophants from Erin, which even in those Pagan days was known to all the Druidic countries as the "Sacred Island." Besides the princes, the warriors, and the Druids, (who were also the Physicians, Bards and Brehons of the first ages,) there were innumerable petty chiefs, all laying claim to noble birth and blood. They may be said with the warriors and priests to be the only freemen. The *Bruais*, or farmers, though possessing certain legal rights, were an inferior caste, while of the artisans, the smiths and armorers only seem to have been of much consideration. The builders of those mysterious round towers, of which a hundred ruins yet remain, may also have been a privileged class. But the mill and the loom were servile occupations, left altogether to slaves taken in battle, or purchased in the market-places of Britain. The task of the herdsman, like that of the farm-laborer, seems to have devolved on the bondsmen, while the *quern* and the shuttle were left in the hands of the bondswomen.

We need barely mention the names of the first Milesian kings, who were remarkable for something else besides cutting each other's throats, in order to hasten on to the solid ground of Christian times. The principal names are: Eber and Eremhon, the crowned sons of Milesians; they at first divided the Island fairly, but Eremhon soon became jealous of his brother, slew him in battle, and established his own supremacy. Irial the Prophet was King, and built seven royal fortresses; Tiern'mass; in his reign the arts of dyeing in colors were introduced; and the distinguishing of classes, by the number of colors they were permitted to wear, was decreed. Ollamh ("the Wise") established the Convention of Tara, which assembled habitually every ninth year, but might be called oftener; it met almost the October festival in honor of Beleus or *Crom;* Eocaid invented or introduced a new species of wicker boats, called *cassa*, and spent much of his time upon the sea; a solitary queen, named Macha, appears in the succession, from whom Armagh takes its name; except Mab, the mythological Queen of Connaught, she is the only female ruler of Erin in the first ages; Owen or Eugene Mor ("the Great") is remembered as the founder of the notable families who rejoice in the common name of Eugenians; Leary, of whom the fable of Midas is told with variations; Angus, whom the after Princes of Alba (Scotland) claimed as their ancestor; Eocaid, the tenth of that name, in whose reign are laid the scenes of the chief mythological stories of Erin—such as the story of Queen Mab—the story of the Sons of Usna; the death of Cuchullin (a counterpart of the Persian tale of Roostam and Sohrab); the story of Fergus, son of the king; of Connor of Ulster; of the son of Dari; and many more. We now meet with the first king who led an expedition abroad against the Romans in Crimthan, surnamed *Neea-Naari*, or Nair's Hero, from the good genius who accompanied him on his foray. A well-planned insurrection of the conquered Belgae, cut off one of Crimthan's immediate successors, with all his chiefs and nobles, at a banquet given on the Belgian-plain (Moybolgue, in Cavan); and arrested for a century thereafter Irish expeditions abroad. A revolution and a restoration followed, in which Moran the Just Judge played the part of Monk to *his* Charles II., Tuathal surnamed "the Legitimate." It was Tuathal who imposed the special tax on Leinster, of which we shall often hear—under the title of *Borooa*, or Tribute. "The Legitimate" was succeeded by his son, who introduced the Roman *Lex Talionis* (an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth") into the Brehon code; soon after, the Eugenian families of the south, strong in numbers, and led by a second Owen More, again halved the Island with the ruling race, the boundary this time being the *esker*, or ridge of land which can be easily traced from Dublin west to Galway. Olild, a brave and able Prince, succeeded in time to the southern half-kingdom, and planted his own kindred deep and firm in its soil, though the unity of the monarchy was again restored under Cormac Ulla, or *Longbeard.* This Cormac, according to the legend, was in secret a Christian, and was done to death by the enraged and alarmed Druids, after his abdication and retirement from the world (A. D. 266). He had reigned full forty years, rivalling in wisdom, and excelling in justice the best of his ancestors. Some of his maxims remain to us, and challenge comparison for truthfulness and foresight with any uninspired writings.

Cormac's successors during the same century are of little mark, but in the next the expeditions against the Roman outposts were renewed with greater energy and on an increasing scale. Another Crimthan eclipsed the fame of his ancestor and namesake; Nial, called "of the Hostages," was slain on a second or third expedition into Gaul (A.D. 405), while Dathy, nephew and successor to Nial, was struck dead by lightning in the passage of the Alps (A.D. 428). It was in one of Nial's Gallic expeditions that the illustrious captive was brought into Erin, for whom Providence had reserved the glory of its conversion to the Christian faith—an event which gives a unity and a purpose to the history of that nation, which must always constitute its chief attraction to the Christian reader.

(*To be continued.*)

LETTER OF REV. DR. CAHILL.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Working Classes and the Small Cottiers of Ireland:

Fellow-Countrymen—As the Government of this country are generally well informed on the organization, the plans, and the very names of the leaders of secret societies in Ireland, it cannot be doubted that the proclamation issued in the end of last week by the Lord Lieutenant has been called forth by the stringent necessity of the case. From a very long experience, indeed, I have never known a *similar* proclamation founded on false information. The Viceregal authorities may occasionally make a mistake in the extent of the confederacy, or in individuals; but beyond dispute their knowledge of its originators, abettors, and silent friends, is most accurate. You may rely on this statement with implicit confidence; and be perfectly satisfied and convinced that the Chief Secretary at the Castle can produce, at the moment I write these words, the name of every individual who has administered an unlawful oath; as well as the names, the residence, the parents, the character of every wretched dupe who has defiled God's Gospel as he put his trembling hand to this blasphemous pledge. The moment when the unfortunate new member pronounces the words of the confederate oath, in that moment he places his life at the mercy of a traitorous companion or a perjured spy, he ties the hangman's rope on his own neck, he pronounces his own sentence of death, and prepares himself, ill-fated wretch! to die on an ignominious scaffold.

If you wish to learn whence have the Government derived their knowledge; and whence have I assumed the tone of confidence with which I speak, I reply: The Government have their information from *your own associates;* from the very man who administered the oath; from the villain who perjured you into blasphemy; who received a bribe for your death; and who makes a traffic on your flesh and blood. The Government has this accurate information within twenty-four hours of your sanguinary oath; and I have this knowledge graven on my heart from my intimate acquaintance with the unfortunate history of the atrocious system of secret societies. The delegate who enters a new district, enrols new members, and administers his fatal oath, is the chief murderer, the principal assassin of the entire confederation; he meets the unsuspecting country boy; he drinks with him, he bribes him, he swears him, he betrays him and hangs him. Believe me well; I know the cases which I depict, I have witnessed the scenes which I describe, and I saw with indescribable pity the victims whom I present to you as an example and a warning. In the year (I think) 1827, not less a number than one hundred and thirty-three wretched creatures were transported from the Queen's County for Whitefoot confederacy; and in later times a similar fate has overtaken several dupes in different parts of Ireland, while others still more unfortunate have been hanged from the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, &c. And in reference to those victims from Leinster and Munster, never *forget* that the companions who (as they say) gave the oath, or charged the deadly pistol, were the men who *informed the government, received the blood money, and hanged their confederates!* Most of you must have heard of the remarkable informer of whom Sir Robert Peel spoke in the House of Commons in the year 1836. As nearly as I can remember his words on that occasion, they are as follows:

> "When I was Chief Secretary of Ireland, a murder was committed between Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. A Mr. —— had a deadly revenge towards a Mr. ——; and he employed four men at two guineas each to murder him. There was a road on each side of the river Suir from Carrick to Clonmel; and, placing two men on each road, the escape of his victim was impossible. He was, therefore, foully murdered; and the country was so shocked by this heinous crime, that the Government offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of *each of the murderers.* And can it be believed, said Sir Robert, the miscreant who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave the information which led to their execution; and again, exclaimed Sir Robert, *with these hands I paid in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of* £2,000 *to that monster in human shape.*"

I have taken pains thus to convince you that the Government will always be informed of the organization of secret societies from the most reliable source of accurate knowledge—namely, the confession of the leaders themselves! and I have also supplied you with the result of my long experience—namely, that as sure as any of you take the accursed oath, join the association, or be an accomplice in compassing the death of any human being, so sure will you spend your life in the chains of penal servitude, or expiate your offence on the scaffold. I, and the body to which I belong, are your sincere friends; we cherish, defend and love you; and listen with obedience to our fond, our paternal advice. Have we not stood with you on the precipice of famine and expatriation in this world, and have we not been ever found your firm friends under every phase of trial and persecution, battling for your rights and your liberties? And where can our office be more successfully employed, or more nobly excited, than in rescuing one man from the dagger of the assassin, and saving another from the rope of the executioner?

In reference to the secret societies said to be organized in Ireland, I can assure the Government that there are no societies amongst us. Those who have read the unfortunate history of our persecuted country must know that the Peep o' Day Boys in the North of Ireland wrecking the houses of the Catholics in the decline of the last century, called forth the opposing society of the Defenders; and when, about the year '91, the Peep o' Day Boys merged into Orangeism, the Defenders assumed the name of Ribbonmen. The Ribbon Society was, therefore, a defensive society against Orangeism; and as the Government have been lately compelled to denounce Orangeism as illegal, the Ribbon Society has, therefore, voluntarily dissolved itself. The Government may, therefore, be convinced that when Orangeism is silent, there is no Ribbon Society in Ireland. I hereby, on the most accurate authority, therefore, declare, that there is no Ribbon Society in this country; and whoever informs the Government to the contrary is, I fear, doing a small trade of his own in the inferior departments of the Castle, or practising rather too far on the credulity of the Viceroy. Of Lord Eglington, personally, I am anxious to speak with great respect, since there can be no doubt that he has evinced a sincere desire, on several recent occasions, to advance the material interests of Ireland. Taking his late Proclamation in its obvious meaning and latitude it is certain that his Excellency is deceived. It is the interest of many individuals in the neighborhood of the Castle and elsewhere to represent Ireland, all Ireland, as the hotbed of rebellion, to brand the laboring poor and the small cottiers as confederated Ribbonmen, in order on one hand to justify the bad Landlord class in the extermination of the people; and on the other to enable our enemies in Parliament to legalize the opposition of the Orangemen, in the exercise of their former domination and social persecution.

But while I deny the existence of *Ribbonism,* I cannot conceal from you or myself, that in some districts (and only few) there are some deluded persons (and only few) who have attempted to organize "*agrarian* secret societies." It is to this foolish and thinly scattered class I have, through your influence, directed this letter; and with all the zeal which belongs to my Profession; and with all the energy which I do ardently feel for your welfare, I have counselled you to beware of the treachery of the Leaders, to be convinced of the information of the Castle, and to expect permanent chains, or a disgraceful, ignominious death, if you become a sworn opponent of the laws, an associate in perjury, or an accomplice in assassination. But, above all, recollect that one drop of murdered blood imprints on the soul a scarlet stain which cries to heaven for vengeance, and which so hardens the assassin, that unless he be overtaken by justice, found guilty as a convicted murderer, and ends his unhappy life, in atonement for his crimes, he despairs of mercy, and dies in raving impenitence.

In all this case of "agrarian secret societies," the Legislature of these countries is acting a most criminal part. Our Legislators look on heedlessly while seventy-five out of every hundred cabins of the poor are levelled to the ground. No member of the Government stands up in his place in Parliament, to denounce the legal murderers who thus kill, by wholesale extermination, these tens of thousands of the defenceless poor; no Proclamation issues from our Castle offering a reward for the capture of the confederated landlords, who combine, according to the forms of law, to put into execution a system which, beyond all doubt, will kill several persons with as much certainty as the bullet of the assassin. Will any one assert that all "the secret agrarian societies" which have *ever infested Ireland* have taken as many lives as the wicked combination of bad landlords? If both parties were tried at the bar of God's eternal justice, I ask any man of honor, justice, and pity, to which party would be chargeable the greater number of deaths? And will any man undertake to prove that any form of law can justify acts which in themselves must necessarily result in the premature death of the people? It is not the fault of the poor that they live in cabins; it is not the fault of the cottiers that they were destitute; and, then, how can it be defended on constitutional principles that this *faultless* class are to be unhoused, banished, and killed, at the pleasure of their more fortunate landlords? On the contrary, one should think that their poverty, their helplessness, should be an argument in their favor, should melt the hearts of their masters, and even assuage oppression; but the case is the contrary. And if the Government would publish the statistics of certain landlord tyrranies in Ireland, it would be found that our countrymen who fell in the

Crimea and in India, under the hostile fire of the Russians or Sepoys, bear no proportion whatever to the tens of thousands of our defenceless poor, who have filled our churchyards, and perished by sea and land, by the ruthless malice of the exterminators of Ireland. *Who will conscientiously raise his head before avenging Heaven, or address candidly his own naked heart*, and say that these statements are false, or my calculations inaccurate? Hence it is true to assert, that the Legislature which looks on idly while this cruel devastation is being carried on, is the real guilty society, which is the primary, the principal cause of all the misfortunes that afflict Ireland. And if there be some secret societies in Ireland, in this agrarian mischief the Parliament, not the people, are to blame; and considering the nature, the extent, and the maddening character of this paramount evil, there never can be peace in Ireland till this essential source of agrarian combination be entirely and utterly removed. Not a whisper of sympathy is heard over the bleeding dead in our choked churchyards, over the emigrant lamentations in the sinking ship, or above the appalling graves in Gros Island, where ten thousand abandoned Irish, of all ages and conditions, sunk under malignant typhus, and were buried in one foreign putrid pit!

While, therefore, you are goaded on one hand by social oppression, by religious malignity; on the other left without protection by the senate of your country, take care not to add to these misfortunes by being seduced into any combination forbidden by the laws; and above all, beware of the treacherous spy who would make you accomplices in assassination, thereby forfeiting your life in this world, and your salvation in the next. In the name, therefore, of society, of religion, and of God, I conjure you to take this advice in time and watch the disciples of Paddy M'Kew wherever they appear. Why should I not struggle in your defence? Why should I not, like a fond parent, stand before you on the fatal precipice, and with a loud voice unceasingly warn you against the danger of falling over, and being dashed to pieces? You are the flower of the Irish Church, and the crown of our faith; it is to the unpurchaseable frieze coat that we owe our religion and our liberties. From Cranmer to the Connemara Soupers, your fathers and yourselves have stood firm in defence of the Gospel; and from Wentworth to Palmerston, you have never betrayed the cause of your country, in the face of political persecution. The enemy of your faith and your race may demolish your cabins, may strip you naked, may put bullocks on your little hereditary farms, may grow mangold wurzel as a specimen of the fertility of your old gardens; they may build poorhouses and prisons, in lieu of your fathers' cabins and your mothers' care; and they may wound your feelings, as the Souper Parson appears in these Country Bastiles, to mix his ridicule with your Indian meal, to pour insult into your porridge, and to jibe your Church, as you trudge in your bare feet through these dens of landlord construction. But bear your hard lot for a while; we look on with pity. Keep up your ancestral courage, and remember that a time is coming —and, perhaps, near at hand—when England will repent her reckless extermination of the faithful, the brave Irish people. In the meantime, do not forget that you are fast approaching a country where there is no trial, no oppressor, no slave; where all are free, equally remote from the injustice of partial laws, and the malice of a false Gospel. D. W. C.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Mr. Lever, of the Galway Transatlantic line, has paid a visit to Belfast, with important objects in view. In company with several other gentlemen, he inspected the harbor, and the dock accommodation provided by Belfast, as he is desirous that the repairs of the vessels of the Transatlantic Royal Mail Company (now comprising a numerous fleet) should be entrusted to the workmen of this port and Cork. The party, accompanied by Captain White, harbor master, examined the patent slip. They next visited the works at the iron ship-building yard on Queen's Island. The visitors then proceeded to the premises of Mr. Victor Coates, and, when shown some of the large boilers in the course of construction there, Mr. Lever expressed his surprise at the fact that a considerable number of boilers are constructed in Belfast for the ship-builders of the Clyde. In the afternoon, a meeting of the council of the Chamber of Commerce was held, to which Mr. Lever was invited, and at which he was introduced to the members. A conversation took place on the subject of steam communication between Ireland and foreign countries; and, in order to have an opportunity for a full statement as to the influence of mail steampacket Transatlantic communication on the trade and manufactures of Ireland, a resolution was passed that a meeting of the Chamber should be held, for the consideration of the subject. At that meeting representatives of the Galway line attended and showed the commercial position and future prospects of the line now under the management of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

On the night of the 2d December, some evil-disposed person or persons maliciously broke several panes of glass in the windows of the Catholic Chapel of Rathlin Island. On the police visiting the scene of outrage, the following morning, they found several stones inside, by which the windows had been broken. No clue has yet been got to the perpetrators. Such an act is only in unison with a series of petty annoyances towards the priest and Catholic people carried on for some time past, on the island, hitherto remarkable for its peaceful tendencies. It appears the march of enlightenment, civilization, and far-famed spirit of Orange outrage (as lately exhibited on the Isle-of-Man) has ramified and extended even to this historic seagirt solitary locality.—*Irishman.*

We have to note, with no ordinary sorrow, the death of John Seed, Esq., Belfast, proprietor and editor of the Belfast *Mercantile Journal*, leaving a wife and six children, the youngest only a few weeks old. Of Mr. Seed's abilities as a commercial journalist we can speak in terms of unqualified eulogy. There was about his entire habits a matter-of-fact system of action, and at the same time, a spirit of keen inquiry which invested him with regular fitness for the discharge of his duties.

We have taken some pains to inquire into the result of this season's potato crop, and feel well assured that, as a whole, it has been one of the finest raised in Ireland since the year 1840.—*Northern Whig.*

Cork.

Fifteen young men were on the 7th Dec., committed to the Cork County Jail on a charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the "Phœnix Club." They are principally from Skibbereen and its neighborhood, and all seem to belong to classes above the common peasantry, being well-dressed, intelligent-looking, and apparently well-educated. Their names are: Murry Downing, Jeremiah Donovan, Murty Moynehan, Daniel M'Carthy, Jeremiah Driscoll, Eugene M'Carthy, Denis Downing, Timothy Duggan, Patrick Downing, James Stark, Thomas O'Shea, William O'Brien, Jeremiah Culnane, Denis Sullivan and Timothy M'Carthy. Three of them are said to be clerks to a well-known solicitor of high standing in Skibbereen; another is a clerk in a brewery, and all of them of some occupation or pursuit which indicates the possession of at least a good education. What the nature of the evidence against them is has not transpired, as whatever investigation took place has been private, but there seems to be little doubt, in the western part of the county of Cork, this club or society counts a great many members, and the authorities there have been for the last few months on the *qui vive.* It appears, also, that the prisoners are charged with illegal drilling with firearms, pikes, and other weapons. Their accuser is said to be one of themselves, a fellow named Sullivan, and their object to favor and assist a descent of American fillibusters.

Shopkeepers and dealers in the city and country towns complain, that there is not so much money turning as is usual at this period of the year: this in some measure arises from the low price farmers are now getting for almost all kinds of produce. With the exception of butter, the price of agricultural produce has been this year considerably lower than for some time past. Trade is in general in a healthy position, though not quite as active as at other periods, yet the unremunerative prices farmers get for produce has some influence in restricting purchases, and more or less depressing some departments of business.

The celebrated Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Lansfelt, has been staying for some days in Cork, on a visit to her aunt. The Countess leads quite a secluded life, seeing only the members of her family and their immediate friends. Her agents, two American gentlemen, are now in Dublin making the preliminary arrangements for her lectures on America, in that city; after which she will deliver them in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, &c.

The large number of four million eight hundred and twenty five thousand four hundred and ninety passengers have travelled on the Cork and Passage Railway since its opening, the gross receipts amounting to £85,206 13s. 1d.

Donegal.

The projected County Donegal Railway, for which plans, &c., have been duly lodged for the coming session of parliament, and which is an extension of the Londonderry and Loughswilly line, by way of Newtowncunningham and Manorcunningham to Letterkenny, will open up a serries of vallies amongst the most fertile and picturesque in the North of Ireland, and will assist to develop the mineral wealth of the more remote parts of the county. Its importance to Londonderry and Letterkenny is best estimated by the spirited exertions made by their inhabitants in promoting this undertaking. The country through which the line runs is well selected by the engineer, both as regards traffic and levels. The cost of construction will be low—we have heard it stated at between £5,000 and £6,000 per mile.—*Irishman.*

Down.

A farmer named Milligan, and his wife and daughter, were coming to Newry in their cart, along the Monaghan-road, when, unfortunately, the horse, a spirited young animal, took fright, and, running away with great speed, precipitated the old man to the ground. In a few moments more the animal itself fell, and Mrs. Milligan and her daughter were thrown over the horse's head to some distance. At this juncture the old man, who was only slightly injured by the accident, came running up, and in a short time raised his wife and daughter, when he found that the girl alone was injured, her arm being slightly sprained. The horse and cart were subsequently put to "rights," and resuming their seats, the three proceeded into town, congratulating themselves on their providential escape.

Dublin.

Another proclamation against seditious societies in Ireland! Another proof of the manner in which English dominion in Ireland is regarded by the bulk of the Irish people! Another addition to that interesting series of papers commencing far back in Anglo-Irish history and terminating—for the present—on yesterday week! We are the best proclaimed people in the world: that's certain. We are familiar with the proclamation; even our youngsters know the paper headed with a lion-and-unicorn and a big "whereas,"—but they don't mind it. They are here, and we are here, in spite of proclamations, and we have homes and altars here in spite of proclamations; and as for what the English Governors of Ireland call "sedition," it has remained with us, and is likely to remain in spite of proclamations. It will not be kept down with whitey brown paper, or dug out with bayonets; it cannot be starved out of us or fed out of us; it is and will be part of the Irish nature while England's dominion over Ireland lasts. Its manifestations—to the eyes of our English governors—may for a time be few or many, great or small, but it is success, not failure, that will extinguish it. Sedition will disappear when Ireland shall have an Irish government, and even our rulers ought by this time to be persuaded that it will not vanish until then.—*Nation.*

The Rev. Father Anderdon, pro Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, delivered on Monday evening, Dec. 6, a most interesting lecture on the subject of "Germany," in the Round Room of the Rotundo, to an audience of nearly three thousand persons. This accomplished lecturer and erudite scholar treated his subject in a way to invest it with the deepest interest. One omission in the eloquent lecture of Father Anderdon was the fact that Germany is indebted to Irish saints and missionaries, if not for the first introduction of the Gospel, at least for its general diffusion throughout the land. Not the least interesting portion of such a lecture to an assembly of Irishmen, would be the splendid record which the early pages of German history furnish in the sacred services to that country—services which led thousands into heaven and shed a new lustre round the cross of Christ—rendered by Irish saints whose memory is revered and venerated in the churches dedicated to the service of God under their tutelage in a land which their dust still sanctifies.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Dr. Spratt acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £10, the munificent donation of Charles Putland, Esq., of Bray Head House, to St. Peter's Orphanage, Aungier street, Dublin.

Galway.

The scheme of an Atlantic ocean line from Galway, which has been welcomed so warmly by the public, is calculated to promote Irish prosperity in many ways not perceived by the superficial thinker. Already it has greatly improved the formerly deserted and deplorably apathetic town of Galway. There is a healthy bustle under its fine old Spanish gateways, and its shopkeepers display an animated pushing habit quite new to them. Without seeking to exaggerate the value of the new steam line to the district, one cannot but perceive that it has, even now, shaken several Connaught towns, besides Galway, out of their slumber, and induced the inhabitants of Limerick to discover that they have been time out of mind neglecting their superior advantages. A number of the Belfast manufacturers now carry on their linen trade with America *via* Galway, and several of the most eminent Irish corn-factors, millers, and distillers, export and import largely by the same route.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Kerry.

The mountains in the neighborhood of Dingle, and those in the Letterough district, are now abundantly stocked with woodcock; and on the lake of Loughbeg, in the immediate vicinity of Castlegregory, a flock of upwards of forty wild swan are to be seen, whose arrival at a period unusually early is accounted, according to the experiences, of "a severe winter."—*Post.*

A dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. has been declared on the Killarney Junction Railway for the last half-year, leaving a balance of £2,253 to be carried forward to the credit of next half-year.

Kilkenny.

Mr. Robert Bradley, of Castlecomer, retired to his bedroom, at ten o'clock, accompanied by his young son. He was in the act of undressing himself, when he suddenly staggered and fell, expiring almost instantaneously. This sad occurrence cast a deep shade over the town of Castlecomer, where Mr. Bradley was much esteemed by the community.

We regret having to announce the death of Mrs. Harriet Butler, of St. John's place, in this city, aunt of Cardinal Wiseman. She departed this life on Tuesday, the 30th November, aged 68. It was to see Mrs. Butler that his Eminence visited Kilkenny recently, and it would seem as if her prayer were granted, "that she might see him and die."—*Journal.*

In consequence of the late attempted robberies in Castlecomer, a party of the Royal Elthorns Militia, consisting of one sergeant and thirteen men, have left Kilkenny for that town, to be stationed there for the protection of the barracks and stores.—*Ibid.*

Limerick.

The Limerick and Ennis Railway is in good running order as far as Clare Castle, and it is expected the entire line will soon be completed.

A large number of Russian vessels laden with grain have lately arrived in the Shannon.

A penny savings bank is about being opened in Limerick.

Mayo.

On the morning of the 5th December, there died at Doughmakeon, a village three miles distant from Louisburgh, a young woman named Bridget Toole, aged twenty-two years. She went that morning in sound health and spirits to feed some cattle that were housed in one of those desolate fabrics that are stamped with the wrath of that destroying angel known to the Irish peasantry under the name of the Evictor. Ere she had been long absent she rushed home in a state more easily imagined then described. In the keenest agony she piteously cried out for aid; she asserted that within the walls of the desolate farm-house she heard a wild unearthly shriek, the sepulchral tone of which still sounded dreadfully in her ears. In a few moments after she became speechless. A messenger was sent for a priest; Father O'Donoghue promptly obeyed the call, he barely overtook her alive. She was an honest poor girl, and her death has caused great sensation.

Tipperary.

The police arrested, near Summer Hill, an aged woman almost destitute of clothing, whom they discovered in that locality carrying about a knife which she brandished in the face of those who passed by. She was evidently of unsound mind, and fearing that her rashness might be fatal to herself or others, the police had her conveyed to Clonmel, Being taken to the police office, she was locked up in the female cell, where, mounting the wooden guard bed, she indulged for more than an hour in intermitent fits of singing and dancing. When questioned by the constable as to her name and occupation, she said her name was Margaret Donohoe, that she was born in the Irishtown, and then turning an imploring look on her interlocutor, she besought him to inform her if he was not the Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Examiner.*

A very melancholy instance of self-destruction took ploce at Hearne's Commercial Hotel, Bagwell street, Clonmel, resulting in the death of a man named George Ferguson, a commercial traveler. During the few days he had been in Clonmel he remained altogether free from drinking, but seemed to be suffering from the effects of previous intoxication. The coroner, James John Shee, Esq., held the inquest at the hotel, when the jury returned the following verdict: "We find that George Ferguson came by his death at Hearne's Hotel, Clonmel, on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1858, from a wound inflicted by himself on his throat, whilst laboring under temporary insanity, produced by an attack of delirium tremens."

A still in working order, in which were 600 gallons of wash and most of the appliances used in the distillation of illicit spirits, was discovered at the foot of Keeper Mountain, by Constable Wm. Reilly, of the Kilboy Station, accompanied by a party of police. The materials and ingredients which were destroyed were value for about £80.

The recently established Mechanics' Institute in Tipperary is progressing as favorably as its warmest friends could desire. Though only a month in existence it counts already 189 members on its books; and it is calculated that ere long that number will be increased to 300.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill is to deliver a course of lectures on science at Cashel.

Wexford.

Mr. Simon Budkin, an inhabitant of Graigue, was, with two others, passing over the wooden bridge of New Ross, on a jaunting car from Waterford, when the car came in contact with a large piece of baulk timber lying on the side of the bridge, which caused the trace and other portions of the harness to break, the car to be upset, and poor Redkin to be thrown against the railing of the bridge, which gave way, and he was precipitated into the river beneath, and unfortunately drowned.

IRISH DEATHS.

November 30, at Upper Baggot street, Dublin, Mary Anne, relict of Thomas Wilson.

December 1, in Lower Mount street, George Fosbery, late Captain in the County Limerick Militia.

December 1, at Pembroke place, Dublin, William Babington, of the Bank of Ireland, aged 78 years.

December 2, at No. 2 Upper Stephen street, Michael Kinsley, most deservedly regretted.

December 3, at No. 86 Lower Gardiner street, Mrs. Hannah Margaret Allen, aged 85 years.

December 3, at Larch Hill, county Meath, in her 15th year, Emilia Kate Larkin, daughter of the late Patrick, Larkin, of Thomas street, Dublin.

December 4, of fever, Matthew Fox, barrister-at-law, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of The Fox, of Galtrim, county of Meath.

December 5, in Holles street, Dublin in his 89th year, John Heaviside.

December 5, at her residence, Queen street, Mary, the revered widow of Edward Dwyer, Secretary to the Catholic Association of Ireland.

December 3, at Lismore, in the 66th year of her age, Catherine Barry, wife of Dr. Barry, of that town, and sister of the popular and lamented Richard Barry, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

In Tipperary, of consumption, contracted in India, where he was employed in the construction of the Bombay, Berca, and Central Indian Railway, Thomas Andrews, C. E.

November 26, at Lumville, county Kildare, in the 87th year of his age, Thomas Buckley, formerly of the 33d regiment.

November 29, Miss Margaret Walsh, Borranstown House, county Meath.

November 29, at Glengollan, county Donegal, Edward Keough.

December 1, at Durham, near Roscommon, Henry Corr, aged 89 years.

December 1, at Castlefield, county Sligo, Meredith Thompson, eldest son of the late Robert Thompson.

December 4, at Corbally House, Limerick, Patrick A. Shannon.

At his residence, Meeting-house street, Coleraine, after a prolonged illness, Mr. Neil M'Divett.

At his residence, Diamond, Derry, Mr. Joseph Douglas Cherry, aged forty-one years.

At his father's residence, Ballykeel, Islandmagee, Mr. Wm. Brennan Kane, jun., of consumption, aged 24 years.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

The Shepherds of the Abruzzi.—As characteristic of this period of the year, I must not omit to tell you of the *Piferari*, a tribe of Shepherd Pipers, who find their way here from the Abruzzi, to give notice of Christmas. They are clad in a most picturesque garb, such as you must have seen in pictures, and in companies of two or three they proceed from one Madonna to another, with their homage of wild traditionary music, produced by a species of bag-pipe and shepherd's reed. This tour commences at early dawn, and terminates very late indeed. They are not mercenary, but clearly arrogate to themselves the hereditary privilege of offering the public devotions to the Blessed Mother and Child, in anticipation of the Nativity. You see them pause in most retired places before the holy representations, release their high-crowned hat which is attached, and falls by a string, sign themselves, and then devote stated airs to each. They also visit private houses for a Novena, for which they receive three pauls. Believing in their devotion of purpose, and assured of their unimpeachable conduct, their music becomes refined to the ear, and touching to the heart. It is said that the words belonging to the one particular Piferari melody are of great antiquity, and describe St. Anastasia as called in to befriend the holy Mother in her sufferings at Bethlehem. This air is introduced by the organist at St. Peter's during the midnight services, much to the gratification of the Romans and their welcome visitors, the shepherds of Calabria. After the great festivity they disappear, like birds of passage, as unfailingly to return again when the season summons them.—*Roman Correspondence of the London Tablet.*

Death of the Very Rev. Maurice Fitzgibbon, V.F., P.P., Kilfinane.—We have to record with the deepest regret the death of the Very Rev. Maurice Fitzgibbon, V.F., P.P., on Wednesday the 1st Dec., at his residence, Kilfinane, after a protracted illness. Kind hearted, generous, without guile, in all the relations in which he stood to society, honorable and independent, he was esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of attached friends. On Friday following the mortal remains of this admirable clergyman were consigned to their last resting place, after a solemn High Mass and Office, amid the tears and lamentations of his mourning parishioners, and the deep regret of many sincerely attached friends. R.I.P.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner Street, Dublin.—On Friday, the 3d December, the feast of the patron saint and apostle of the Indies, was celebrated with all the reverence, solemnity, and dignity befitting an occasion with which are so closely identified the commemorative ceremonials of one of the greatest servants of God, and, perhaps, one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. The ceremony commenced with a solemn High Mass—*Coram Pontifice*—the Lord Bishop of Bombay being the prelate presiding. The Lord Archbishop of Cashel and the Lord Bishop of Clonfert were present, wearing their episcopal robes. After the High Mass his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel ascended the pulpit, and delivered a magnificent discourse, fraught with earnest eloquence and edifying piety.

Rome, Dec. 2.—M. l'Abbe Perny, of the *Missions Etrangeres*, has received his papers from Propaganda, authorizing him to proceed as Pro-Vicar Apostolic to Kong Tcheon. He has been successful in France in providing a body of religious to share his labors. These have been drafted out of the Freres de Marie at Bordeaux, and the Sœurs de la Providence of Gap. With this little escort he sets out, as did Paul, to brave the perils of an Apostolate in a land of martyrdom, perchance he, too, may be counted worthy to die for Christ. How gloriously do these noble lights contrast with the Bible Emissaries of England, when brought into comparison as to effects.

The Sisters of Mercy and the Liverpool Fever Hospital.—After a lengthy debate at a select vestry, at Liverpool, on Tuesday, 7th December, a proposition to admit Sisters of Mercy to the fever hospital of the workhouse was defeated by a majority of 18 to 4. The motion was brought forward in connection with the recent decision of the vestry to admit twelve ladies of various religious denominations (four being Roman Catholics) as visitors to the workhouse.

Diocese of Liverpool—Site for a New Church.—The Rev. Father Tolinat has succeeded in purchasing a convenient site for his new church and presbytery, and both he hopes to commence building early in the ensuing spring. As far as we could judge from the designs (which are by Mr. Pugin), we should say it will be one of the finest edifices in the town.—*London Tablet.*

Conversion.—Received into the Catholic Church at Ballinakill, by the Rev. Mr. Boland, Mr. Robert Swaine, at the advanced age of 94 years, and who is still able to walk a distance of ten miles at that great age.

To the extensive parish of Kilfinane, vacant by the lamented death of the Very Rev. Maurice Fitzgibbon, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan has appointed the Very Rev. Richard B. O'Brien, late Professor of All-Hallows College, Dublin, and formerly for many years curate of St. Mary's parish, Limerick, and founder of the Young Men's Societies.

The Right Rev. Dr. Denvir confirmed recently a large number of children in the Catholic church of Greencastle. Several clergymen and a numerous congregation were in attendance.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels says that a very considerable religious movement is now going on in France, of which the following are a few examples. An establishment of the Sœurs de la Retraite, an order founded in 1853 by Mgr. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, has just been installed at Marseilles. The members of this institution are organized in the same manner as the old communities; the ladies-dignitaries wear a ribbon of white watered silk, edged with yellow and blue, with a medallion in gold and silver, and the others a toilette of the same kind with a silver medallion. At St. Quintin, a society of Petite Sœurs des Pauvres has been established by subscription. Father Lacordaire continues the purchase of Dominican monastaries. After having obtained the colleges of Sorreze and Oullins, and the church of Flavigny, in Burgundy, he has just bought the convent of Saint Maximum d'Apt, where he intends to form an educational establishment. Other and numerous communities of different others are being created.

On Sunday, Dec. 5, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, preached in the Catholic Church of Kilrush in aid of the funds for defraying the expenses of the beautiful and extensive improvements that have been lately made therein. From an early hour in the morning the streets leading towards the entrance to the church were literally thronged with people of almost every rank, class and creed, who came far and near to respond to the call of charity. After the first Gospel the esteemed prelate left the throne and ascended the pulpit, and took for his text the Last Judgment, which he amplified in a mastery style, and made most impressive by the distinctness of his enunciation, solemnity of his voice, and the gracefulness of action, eliciting the admiration and applause of his thousands of gratified hearers. The amount of the collection came to six hundred pounds.

It is expected that the great work of Cavaliere De Rossi on the Catacombs will be published in spring. The Academy of Berlin have arranged to embody it as a portion of their voluminous History of Inscriptions, illustrating every epoch in every country. De Rossi has spent twenty years in these researches, and with more success than has attended the labors of his ardent predecessors. He has of late years opened out the treasure-house of San Calisto, containing the historical records of Pope Damasus, which conducted to the discovery of the Chapel of the Popes, the cubiculm of St. Cecilia, and of St. Cornelius, &c. Under his direction the work is daily proceeding with most gratifying success.

An address from the Catholics of Cahir has been presented to their late curate, the Rev. Mr. Sleaden. The presentation took place at Hearn's Hotel. The watch is of the most beautiful and exquisite workmanship, manufactured at the establishment of Mr. John Donegan, Dublin. St. Peter's Church is handsomely engraved on the dial, and the Irish harp, with a wreath of shamrocks (the latter in green), are enamelled on the back of the case. Inside the case, and on the back of the watch, the following inscription is skilfully and artistically executed: "Presented to the Rev. Richard Sleaden, C.C., by the parishioners of Cahir, in testimony of his worth and virtues, Nov., 1858."—*Tipperary Examiner.*

In the *Univers* of Saturday, 4th December, is a very interesting article, communicated by some one on the spot, in rectification of some not so accurate statements previously put forth on the religious statistics of the Island of Ceylon. We condense the leading facts:—Ceylon contains an indigenous population of nearly 1,680,000 souls. The European population numbers nearly 9,000. Of these 144,000 are Catholics, 100,000 are Mahomedans, and the Protestants, according to their own estimate, which the writer believes an exaggerated one, claim of Europeans and natives 40,000 souls. The rest of the population are Hindoo or Buddhist.

The ceremony of the apostolic installation of Cardinal Merlot, Archbishop of Paris, as Primate of the Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis, took place lately at St. Denis with great pomp. The Cardinal was installed in his high office by the Papal Nuncio, acting as the special delegate of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Cardinal, on his knees on the steps of the altar, at the feet of the Nuncio, repeated the liturgical formula, after which the bull ordering the installation was read. Mass was afterwards performed by the Cardinal Primate, at the termination of which the *Domini salvum fac Imperatorem* was sung.

The Month's Mind of the Rev. William Heffernan, P. P., was celebrated in the chapel of Clerihan on Monday, 6th Dec.; the Very Rev. Dean Cantwell, P. P., Cashel, presided. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, P. P., Drangan; Rev. Mr. Cleary, C. C., and Rev. Mr. Feehan, C. C., Cashel, deacon and subdeacon. A large number of the clergy were in attendance.

The Rev. Denis M'Carthy, Administrator of Nantanant, diocese of Limerick, begs to acknowledge £20, and a site rent free for ever, from the Rt. Hon. Lord Southwell, in aid of the new school-house about to be erected in that parish. Lord Southwell also contributed £5 towards the completion of the new sacristy which has been lately attached to Nantanant Chapel.

A new Catholic Church is in course of completion in Tralee, which will have a tower and steeple rising to the height of 225 feet. Altogether the sacred edifice will, when completed, be a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture.

A letter from Rome, in the *Univers*, says: "The religious solemnities which mark the entrance into a new year have commenced in the Sixtine Chapel. On Advent Sunday the Pope went there, and was present at a Mass performed by Mgr. Ferlisi, Patriarch of Antioch. The Rev. Father Saccheri, of the order of the Brotherhood of Preachers, delivered a Latin sermon on the occasion. After the ceremony, the Holy Sacrament was carried in procession by the Pope to the Pauline Chapel, where it remains forty hours, after which it is carried in succession to all the chapels and churches in Rome."

The parishioners of Abbeyfeale, county Limerick, and some friends—not of the parish—have presented the Rev. Richard Power with a purse containing 150 sovereigns, as a token of their esteem and regard for him.

The Abbe Aporti, the founder of infant schools in Piedmont, and senator of the kingdom, died at Turin on the 29th November.

The Catholic clergy of Cochin-China are composed of three hundred priests, of whom nearly the sixth part are native.

Domestic.

Dedication of a Church in Greenfield, Ohio.—On Sunday, 26th December, a new Church was dedicated to God, under the invocation of St. Binen (Benignus) in Greenfield, Highland County. St. Binen, so called in Baptism by St. Patrick, from his angelic meekness and charity, was the son of the chief of Meath County, the successor of that Saint, installed before St. Patrick's death, and the first Irish Bishop in Armagh. The Church is a stone building, substantial and large enough (26 ft. by 36 ft., clear) to accommodate the present congregation. The ceremony of dedication was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, of Mount St. Mary's of the West. The Rev. J. B. O'Donoghue, Pastor, officiated at the High Mass, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell preached to a very attentive congregation. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. O'Donoghue, has been indefatigable in the task of raising this little monument of Catholic Truth in Greenfield. Without any assistance from a single permanent citizen of the place and vicinity, he has purchased the lot, built the Church, and has it now nearly free from debt. With means furnished him by the ill-paid employees of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and a stray dollar, here and there, from other quarters, he has amply provided for the spiritual wants of Catholics, in that neighborhood.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

Ordination.—On Sunday, 19th ult., at the High Mass in the Cathedral of Detroit, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lefevre promoted to the Holy Priesthood, Rev. Theophilus Buyse and Rev. Desiderius Callaert, Deacons. The ordained are Belgians by birth, subjects of the Diocese of Detroit and Alumni of our Provincial Theological Seminary, Mount St. Mary's of the West, where they completed their Ecclesiastical course in a creditable and edifying manner.—*Ibid.*

Christmas Holidays in Toronto.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to record the truly Catholic and edifying manner with which the Christmas Holidays have passed off in Toronto, among our Catholic population. All our Churches were crowded to their utmost capacity. The piety and eagerness with which the Sacraments have been received by a large proportion of the flock have been unprecedented. Over *three thousand persons* in our city have been seen to approach the Bread of Life during these religious solemnities. In St. Michael's Cathedral alone about eighteen hundred Catholics received Holy Communion. The Churches of St. Paul, St. Mary, and St. Bazil, have likewise witnessed a wonderful increase of piety and devotion. Everywhere the clergy of the city have been engaged during the week preceding Christmas Day, from early in the morning till late in the evening, administering to the spiritual wants of a devout and truly Catholic people. This cheering prospect is due, under God, to the zeal, piety, and exemplary lives of the Pastors to whose care is entrusted the spiritual welfare of the happy Catholics of Toronto.—*Canadian Freeman.*

Decoration of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.—We learn with pleasure that the appeal in our last issue, on behalf of our noble Cathedral, has already produced the desired effect. Several associations and individuals have each engaged to contribute towards the staining of one of the twenty-eight windows. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary—a society chiefly composed of young men attached to St. Michael's Cathedral—have taken charge of one. The pupils of the Christian Brothers are likewise preparing to defray the expenses necessary to stain another. We are also informed that John McGee, Esq., Yonge street, has generously undertaken to pay for a third one. We have no doubt that in a few days every window of our beautiful Cathedral will have been taken charge of. God speed the work. The decoration of His House is dear to every Catholic heart.—*Ibid.*

The Jubilee.—The Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany has appointed the month of December for obtaining the Plenary Indulgence and spiritual advantages of the Jubilee in this diocese.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

Another Clergyman dead of Yellow Fever.—On the 8th of November Rev. Mr. Monnier, priest of Laredo, in the diocese of Galveston, fell a victim to yellow fever, contracted in the exercise of his ministry. R.I.P.

Confirmation.—On Sunday, Dec. 19th, the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, Ky., administered Confirmation in the Cathedral of that city to four adults, all of them converts to our holy faith.

Christmas Day in Baltimore.—Christmas was a bright, beautiful, and bracing day. Everything seemed to favor making it a time of great joy and festivity. Rarely have the good-people of our city celebrated it with more hilarity of spirit and friendly intercourse in their social relations, or had more occasion to rejoice at the general quiet and order that prevailed in our streets and among our citizens. The religious character of the festival being, of course, the foundation of its general observance, we look mainly to our churches to see the proper spirit of faith and piety manifested. There all was cheering to the Christian heart, and the "good tidings of great joy" announced by the Angel to the Shepherds of Bethlehem, seemed to animate the many worshippers who thronged our sacred temples long before the aurora gilded the eastern sky. Our places of worship were generally more or less decorated with tastefully arranged evergreens, as became the holy season. The various morning services were of that impressive kind produced by solemn High Masses, appropriate sermons, and good vocal and instrumental music. At the Cathedral the Archbishop, as usual, gave the Papal Benediction, and the other parts of the celebration were on a scale of grandeur befitting the great Metropolitan Church.—*Mirror.*

Christmas Day in Troy, N. Y.—All the Catholic churches in Troy were beautifully decorated with evergreens on Christmas Day. At St. Mary's the first Mass was read at 5 o'clock, A. M., and the Church was filled with people at that early hour. The music by the choir was excellent, and the remarks of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Havermans, were very appropriate. At St. Peter's, the first Mass was read at half-past 5, and the edifice was also crowded at that hour. The music by the choir was of a high order. At the late Mass, at half-past 10, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Walworth, delivered a very interesting sermon on the events connected with the birth of the Saviour. Noticeable among the decorations of St. Peter's was the following inscription in letters of palm over the altar: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." Services similar to those at St. Peter's also took place at St. Joseph's, South Troy, where music by the choir was given with grand effect.—*Troy Budget.*

Pastoral Change.—We have heard, writes the Geneva, N. Y., *Gazette*, with much regret of the removal of the Rev. E. O'Connor from the pastorate of the Catholic Church in this village. He is succeeded by the Rev. J. F. McManus of Owego. Although Father O'Connor's ministry in Geneva has been brief, he acquired a name and reputation enjoyed by few clergymen for the salutary influence he exerted over his people. They came to regard him as "Father" indeed. In all moral and reformatory works, he was first and foremost, zealous and untiring; by the fruits of his labors commanding the plaudits of the Protestant as well as Catholic community. His successor enters upon a well cultivated field, and it will only be necessary for him to keep out the tares from the richly ripening grain. We do not doubt that his efforts will be thus nobly directed, and to that end be encouraged and sustained by our citizens of all sects and persuasions.

Concert at St. Anne's.—On Monday evening, 27th ult., a choice concert was given in the hall of the parochial school, adjoining and attached to St. Anne's Church, in aid of the praiseworthy Society of St. Vincent de Paul. A number of well-known ladies and gentlemen (mostly principal singers in our different Catholic choirs) had tendered their services and were present upon the occasion. The school-room was densely crowded, the evening's entertainment of the most agreeable and pleasant character, and the result, as far as we have been able to learn, alike commendable and gratifying.—*Phila. Cath. Herald and Visitor.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, writing from Troy, Miami County, State of Ohio, says: "Sunday, the Festival of St. Stephen, was a happy day for the Catholics of Troy. St. Patricks Church, the corner stone of which was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop, on the 27th of last September, was opened for Divine Service by their Pastor, Rev. Michael Kennedy, of Piqua, who sang High Mass, assisted by his efficient choir, and preached a very appropriate sermon on the occasion. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Church was crowded by the Catholics of both Piqua and Troy, as also a number of respectable non-Catholics."

The Passionist Fathers from Birmingham have been giving Retreats in St. Louis. Their labors, we are glad to learn, have been blessed with the most happy results.

New Year's Day in the City.—The Old Year went out, weeping at its own departure, and the New Year entered, and for nearly the twelve first hours of its existence continued in the same "melting mood." About noon, however, the weather assumed a more pleasant aspect, and the evening was as fine as could be desired. Crowds of persons were in the streets until a late hour, making "New Year's calls," and a fair proportion of the usual yelling and boisterousness was perpetrated by the rowdies and other disorderly characters. The worst remains to be told—the perpetration of three homicides—brought out of course through the influence of ardent liquor.

Those of our St. Louis Subscribers who have not paid their subscription, will please pay Mr. Thos. Duggan, Bookseller. He has the accounts of all those indebted to us.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

A Scene Between the Acts.—At the Brighton theatre a scene was enacted in the boxes of a novel character. For some minutes a suspicious looking eye had been peering through the pane of glass of the door of box 8, and no sooner was the "drop down" than a young man bounded over the partitions of the boxes to box number 6, in which was seated a young lady of seventeen, dressed in a green and white-striped silk, and her hands encased in a dark muff. . She was seized by the young man who exclaimed, "We have got you! come! it's of no use." She immediately rose and left the box; at the entrance of which was detective Whittle, of the Brighton police, and an officer from London, in whose company she went to the Town-hall. It appears that she had left her father's house in London, first accommodating herself with some cash, and came down to Brighton, the attraction being a young gentleman; and pursuit was made for her by her brother, who surprised her in the theatre. Not feeling desirous to do penance for the night in the cells under the Town-hall, she consented to return home with her brother, who accordingly took charge of her. It is almost needless to state, that the circumstance at the theatre attracted the attention of the entire audience.

An Ardent Sacrifice.—Barnard Castle was a grand old feudal structure, the residence of Lord Wake. Henry VIII. sent a messenger to announce a royal visit to the Castle, anticipating, no doubt, a loyal reception; but the lord, instead of pride, felt only alarm; for his wife, whom he loved truly, was very beautiful, and he feared for the consequences should the amorous monarch set eyes on her beauty. He resolved on a stratagem; gave instructions to his confidential stewart, departed at dead of night with his wife, and before morning nothing was left of the castle but a heap of moldering ruins. The King, hearing of the fire, sent a gift of £2,000 with friendly words to mitigate the loss; but the wary lord having evaded the visit, refused also to receive the money. And now, after the lapse of centuries, there is nothing left but traces of moat and rampart, to show the wayfarer where such an ardent sacrifice was made to true affection.

The Atlantic Cable.—A memorial has been forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, praying them to afford immediate assistance towards tne laying of a new telegraphic cable between Great Britain and North America, either by a guarantee upon fresh capital subscribed, or by a subsidy in aid of renewed operations, or by such other means as in their wisdom may appear best calculated effectually to secure the desired object.

Not far from Bradford an old couple lived on their farm. The good man had been ill for some time, when the practitioner who attended him advised that a physician should be summoned from Bradford for consultation. The doctor came, looked into the case, gave his opinion, and, descending from the sick-room into the kitchen, was there accosted by the old woman with: "Well, doctor, what's your charge?" "My fee is a guinea." "A guinea, doctor! a guinea! And if ye come again, will it be another guinea?" "Yes; but I shall hardly have to come again. I have given my opinion, and leave the patient in very good hands." "A guinea, Dr. Hech?" the old woman rose, went up stairs to her husband's bedside, and the doctor, who waited below, heard her say, "He charges a guinea; and if he comes again it'll be another guinea. Now, what do you say? If I were you, I'd say no, like a Britoner; and I'd die first!"

A few miles from Dunchurch, in Warwickshire, is a large stone, called "Knightlow Cross," upon the estate of Lord John Scott, a younger brother of "the bold Buccleuch." Several of his lordship's tenants hold under him, as Lord of the Hundred of Knightlow, on condition of paying their rent on this stone every year, on Martinmas Day (Nov. 11), before daybreak. If they fail to do so they forfeit to him as many pounds as they owe pence, or as many white bulls with red tips to their ears and tails as they owe shillings, whichever his lordship chooses to demand. Lord John Scott states that the sum paid down is called "wrath" or "wroth." This custom is still scrupulously kept up at Dunchurch; and there is always hard-riding on the part of the tenantry to reach the stone of "Knightlow Cross" before the sun rises on Martinmas Day.

Hugh Roberts, bookseller and printer of the Staffordshire *Sentinel* and Wolverhampton *Journal*, has absconded from Hanley with £4,000, which he embezzled from the funds of the North Staffordshire Building Society. He was the chief originator of that society, the members of which belong almost entirely to the working classes.

The inhabitants of Coventry presented Mr. Charles Dickens with a valuable gold watch, of their own manufacture, in return for a gratuitous reading of the "Christmas Carol," by Mr. Dickens, in December last.

SCOTLAND.

New Boat Locomotion.—The Greenock *Telegraph* notices a novel mode of propelling a boat, which is the invention of a Mr. Buchanan. It is called a sculling machine, and is wrought by two levers; but instead of the paddle being placed in the stern, it is placed in the middle of the keel. A great speed is obtained, and the paddle is completely hidden from sight.

Death of Mrs. Begg, the Youngest Sister of Robert Burns.—This old lady, who has lived for twelve or fourteen years at Bridgehouse, near Ayr, died somewhat suddenly on Saturday, 4th December. Had she lived till June next she would have been eighty-eight years of age. Her name was Isabella, and she was the youngest sister of the poet. She had a strong family resemblance to the bard, and warmly cherished the memory of her gifted brother. She was interred in Alloway churchyard in the same grave as her father.

Monument to Allan Ramsay at Edinburgh.—Lord Murray designs to embellish his native city by a monument to his distinguished ancestor, the poet Allan Ramsay.

The Haggerston estate, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, containing about 13,000 acres, with a rent-roll amounting to above £10.000, has been purchased for £340,000, by Mr. Naylor, banker, of Liverpool.

FRANCE.

A Rich Fraternity of Beggars.—The Paris police have discovered a strange association, which had established itself in an isolated house, a short distance from the Rue des Allemands, at La Vilette. The house was rented by a man who ostensibly carried on the trade of a wholesale rag-merchant, but was in reality at the head of a band of beggars and thieves. Every morning he issued orders to his gang for their proceedings throughout the day. Some were sent to implore charity in the streets, while others called at private houses, and by tales of distress contrived to obtain money from the unwary. Others of the gang employed themselves in picking pockets, and every night the whole gang assembled at the house, bringing what booty they had obtained, which was duly entered down to their respective accounts, and at the end of every week they received a sum in proportion to what they had done, and the day was concluded by a banquet, at which neither wine nor delicacies were wanting. The pretended rag-trade gave facilities for the transport and sale of the stolen property. The measures adopted by the police were so well organized that the whole gang were caught as in a net. Some of them, it appears, have been clerks and shopmen who had lost their situations through misconduct; others, workmen who were turned away by their employers for idleness, and a few liberated convicts. The scene of their operations was principally in the environs of the capital.

Old Paris.—An old house, remarkable for its quaint style of architecture, stands, amid the storm of pickaxes, in the Rue Viellie du Temple. It is called the Hotel des Etats ou Ambassadeurs de Holland, and has a sculptured facade in the courtyard, bearing the date 1660, This was the scene of a tragic event—the assassination of the Duke of Orleans.

The Montalembert Trial.—M. Dounlof, the responsible editor of the *Correspondant*, presented himself at the registry of the Tribunal of Correctional Police on Saturday, 4th December, and paid the fine of 1,000f. imposed on him for having published the article of Count de Montalembert.

Improvement of Firearms.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report from Marshal Vaillant, approved by the Emperor, appointing a committee to examine into the best means for improving the manufacture of firearms in France.

Death of the Baron de Delmar.—This wealthy Prussian nobleman expired on Saturday, Nov. 27th, at a mansion in the Champs Elysees, Paris, at the age of 77.

The *Progress Industriel* of Lyons says: "Our manufactures continue in a state of great prosperity, but unfortunately the number ef workmen is still insufficient. It is said that a manufacturing house in the neighborhood of Lyons, not having a sufficiency of hands, has announced by beat of drum that it was prepared to grant an increase of wages. This situation will probably lead to a change in the industrial organization of the silk trade; as the question must be considered whether it would not be better to organize large factories, instead of having workmen acting separately, who leave when a slack time comes on, and then, from finding other employment, do not wish to return when the busy time arrives. With the exception of figured silks, all others are in great demand.

The danger of hasty interment has lately been shown, says the *Opinion* of Nismes, in the case of a notary of Bagnol, named Borley. His body had been temporarily placed in a vault, and when, some days after, the undertaker's men went down to remove it, they found that the unfortunate man must have revived, had risen to call for aid, and at last had expired from cold and hunger. Both the wrists had been gnawed by the deceased in his desire to prolong life.

The Marquis de Martainville, head of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Normandy, has died in Paris, aged only 45. He was possessed of a large and valuable collection of manuscripts, which he has bequeathed to Rouen, his native place.

The French sculptor, M. Leval, who has executed the statue of Napoleon I. for the city of Cherbourg, has now received orders from the Emperor to execute a second statue of Napoleon I., which is to find its place at Longwood, St. Helena.

MM. Emile and Isaac Pereire have sent, according to their usual custom at this season of the year, a sum of 1,000f. to the Bureau de Bienfaisence of each of the 12 arrondissements of Paris, for the benefit of the poor.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in Paris, on their return from Compiegne, on Sunday, 5th December. Their Majesties, escorted by the squadron of Cent Gardes, and accompanied by a numerous suite, drove in an open carriage down the Boulevarde de Sabastopol and the Rue de Rivoli; a dense crowd lined each side of the street, who gave the Emperor a respectful and cordial reception.

BELGIUM.

Discovery of an Ancient Roman Villa.—The Belgian journals contain an account of an interesting discovery, at Saint Gerard, of a Roman villa. The first researches having been only shortly commenced, no idea can yet be formed as to the actual extent of the ruins; but, from the immense quantity of fragments, it is presumed to be considerable. The principal dwelling appears to have communicated with minor dependencies by means of pavement, which are being brought to light, as have also been the foundations to several chambers, and a hypocaust, a metre and a half deep. Other chambers, of which the use is not apparent, are of a less depth. All are lined with Roman pavement of a thickness varying from 15 to 35 centimetres, and in three coatings; the first, pebbles and small broken stones; the second, broken stones and lime; the third, pounded tiles steeped in quicklime. The foundation walls, which in some places are on a level with the ground, are of a uniform structure, viz., small fitted and squared rubble in courses of 8 centimetres: in some cases these alternate with bricks on the flat. A coat of cement 5 centimetres thick appears to have been laid on all the walls.—*The Builder.*

The two principal organs of the clerical party in Belgium—the *Journal of Belgium* and the *Emancipation*—were to be amalgamated on the 1st of January.

SPAIN.

Fight Between Eleven Hundred Horses.—Southey, in his History of the Peninsular War, relates the following: "Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funan were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—about 1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued which was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore in the course of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

The Queen's Speech.—The following is a summary of the Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes: "The Queen expresses her satisfaction at the reception she has met with in her recent progress through the provinces. The government has given instructions to the Ambassador at Rome to settle pending questions. The relations with foreign powers are intimate and cordial. Her Majesty hopes that the difficulties with Mexico may be shortly solved, but states that energetic measures have been decided upon in the event of a contrary result. Morocco has made reparation for the vessel which had been plundered—a circumstance which the government hopes will prevent the renewal of depredation by the Riff pirates in future. The expedition to Cochin-China has been undertaken in concert with France. The internal condition of Spain is satisfactory, and measures will be introduced by the government affecting the municipalities, the provincial deputions, the press, and redemption of quit-rents. Her Majesty concludes with promising to accelerate the formation of public roads, which tend to develop the resources of a country.

The Chestnut Crop.—The chestnut crop, which is one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth in the Basque Provinces of Spain, has this year fallen very short of the average.

The Queen, on the 28th Nov., the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, held a drawing-room, which was very numerously attended, and at night gave a ball at which upwards of 1,800 persons were present. Her Majesty danced with the Russian Ambassador and with Marshal O'Donnell. The supper took place before twelve o'clock, much earlier than usual on account of the following day being a fast day most rigorously observed by Spanish Catholics.

Storms in the provinces of Cordovia, in Spain, have caused a frightful destruction of property. Three bridges lately constructed by the railway company have been swept away, and great damage done along the line.

ITALY.

The Population of Rome.—An official return published at Rome gives the following details as to the population of that city for 1857. There are in the 54 parishes 180,359 inhabitants, among whom are 34 Bishops, 1,331 Priests, and 2,404 Monks and regular Ecclasiastics. The population the preceding year was 179,952. The augmentation proceeds from the fact that the Jews who do not live in the Ghetto were omitted previously.

A letter from Italy to a Paris Journal has the following: "Authentic accounts have reached me from Milan, which fully confirm the caution I gave you against placing implicit belief in the stories of approaching revolution, which have been going the rounds for the last ten days. There is great discontent, no doubt, but there are no grounds for stating that the country is on the eve of a general rising. The people confine themselves to abstaining from smoking in the streets. They shun the theatres and cafes where the Austrian officers congregate, and occasionally the mob in the streets will indulge in a hiss or two when an Austrian soldier is passing. As for the night processions—I am assured that nothing of the kind has taken place. In a word the Lombards, though they don't show any inclination to kiss the rod, are still content to bear its infliction with patience.

The Duke of Modena has issued a decree by which, owing to the bad vintage of this year within the Modenese territory, he relieves all proprietors of vineyards from the land tax for 1858, directing that what they have already paid on that score shall be refunded to them. Moreover, all those who, though not possessing vineyards, that is, lands exclusively devoted to vines, nevertheless cultivate that plant in conjunction with other crops, shall be relieved of one-third of the tax. Lastly, the excise tax is suspended until the end of September, 1859.

The National Italian Society of Turin has published a pamphlet which states, among other matters, that the army of Piedmont on a war footing consists of 112,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 40 batteries of artillery.

GERMANY.

Mecklenburg.—An incident occurred during a recent sitting of the Assembly of the States of Mecklenburg, which caused considerable sensation. In the middle of an animated discussion on religious tolerance, M. de Maltzan made use of a provocation to M. Pogge-Taebitz, who replied that he could not accept the challenge, as he had, in consequence of being condemned for taking part in a fatal duel, made a vow never to fight another. M. de Pluskow, a friend of M. de Maltzan, then rose, and called M. Pogge-Taebitz a coward. On hearing this insulting word, the whole assembly rose and protested with such energy against the language used that M. de Pluskow was obliged to retract it.

Hanover.—The Hanoverian Ministry has just been defeated in the Chamber of Representatives on a motion to increase the direct taxes. Very lately it was defeated in the Upper Chambers on a question relating to the administration of justice.

The Diet of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the 27th Nov., adopted, by 56 votes to 35, an address to the Grand Duke, praying him to close the gaming tables which are established during the bathing season at Dobberan, a small sea town forming part of the domains of the crown.

POLAND.

Tenant-Right in Poland.—The peasantry of that Poland—about whose wrongs British poets have sung so touchingly—appear to fare well—better under the paternal despotism of Russia, which boasts no "Constitution," but protects the lives and properties of the people. In Russian Poland the peasantry have hitherto been serfs, but bound to the soil from which their lords could not remove them. The Russian Government has recently proclaimed them *free*; but no sooner is this done than the landlords, to make their own power stronger than before, proceed, in imitation of their brethren in Ireland, *to serve notices of ejectment* on the unfortunate tenants, for whom freedom in this shape would be a curse, not a blessing. But the Russian Government has nobly interposed to save the poor from their cruel taskmasters. The case is thus told in the Russian prints: "The Polish landowners have again made an attempt to protect themselves as much as possible against the consequences of the emancipation of the serfs. The Polish cultivators are free in their persons, but dependent on the aristocracy by the lands which they till. Immediate notice to quit has been given to those persons, as fears were entertained that they might claim the property of the land which had been conceded to them. The result has been a great number of lawsuits, which have been decided in this sense, that cultivators *cannot be expelled from lands which they have cleared*, nor from those which from their origin have been considered as *peasants' lands*, and of which they should have the right to claim the full property at the moment of the general emancipation. Prince Gortschakoff is to submit to the central committee a plan for applying emancipation to Poland. *In that country it will consist substantially of the acquisition by the serfs of landed property.*" Here is tenant-right! On, happy Polish peasants who live under the paternal despotism of Russia! Give thanks to God that you live under the Russian Czar, and not—like the miserable tenants-at-will who pine and rot in Ireland—under the deadly upas-shade of the British Constitution.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A Long March.—The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* states that the arrival and passage through the streets of that city of an entire United States regiment of infantry (the Sixth) had created no little excitement, and much delighted the citizens, who received the troops warmly, and even enthusiastically. It was, indeed, the first time that so large a force of the regular army had appeared in that part of California, and with the accompaniments of a long line of mules, baggage wagons, hospital train, suttlers and other camp followers, the procession was at once a martial and a splendid show. The Sixth, too, is the very first regiment that has crossed the plains to California, having left Fort Leavenworth on the 27th of May. They had been one hundred and ninety days on the march. They have avaraged about one hundred miles per week. In this long march the regiment has not suffered the loss of a man, nor been afflicted with sickness beyond the usual portion of an army in the field. A portion of the route traversed lay through a country studiously represented in Washington as inhospitable and even hostile, and it has been travelled at a season deemed unfavorable, if not, for a small part of the distance, inclement. Yet not only are the men and animals in a good condition for the termination of so long and hard a journey, but there has been no death of stock worth mentioning. Out of about eleven hundred mules the loss has been only about thirty.

A Curious Block of Houses.—A block of houses is in course of erection in Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second sts., N. Y., that is exciting much public curiosity from the peculiarity of their construction. Its appearance is not unlike a fortress, with towers on the corners of the steeets; but no one would suppose from the outside that the block comprised eleven different habitations, nine of which are on the avenue and one on each of the streets. They are built of South Amboy brick, a novelty in this city, and which is of a yellowish color and has a very neat appearance. The style is called by the architect "domestic Gothic." The two outside and three centre buildings are twenty-three feet wide, sixty-six feet deep, five stories high, with attics, basements and sub-cellers, while the remaining houses are only seventeen feet wide and four stories high. This difference, with the common front and towers at the corners of the streets, makes the whole row look like a palace, or at least a very magnificent public institution. As this is about the top of Murray Hill, the view from the upper stories will be very fine. The buildings, which cost $100,000, are owned by a party who built them on speculation.

Something about Salt.—In the very centre of the State of New York there are extensive beds of salt far below the surface of the earth. Geologists assert that the sea waves once flowed where these saline deposits are now found; be that as it may, hundreds of miles of plain, hill and mountain now intervene between them and the ocean. The amount of salt sent from these springs to market last year is 6,800,000 bushels, of which 4,500,000 were shipped from Syracuse by way of Oswego for the Canadas and the Upper Lake districts. The salt is obtained from deep brine wells in the vicinity of Syracuse, the brine being partly evaporated by solar and artificial heat. Large sheds, covering hundreds of acres of ground, contain the troughs for exposing the brine to the sun in summer; but in winter the brine is evaporated in pans, and the salt obtained by a forced concentration. The skimmings of the salt-pans are sold to farmers in the neighborhood for fertilizing purposes, and when mixed with wood ashes, they make an excellent top dressing for grass lands.

Washington's Personal Appearance.—Mr. Everett's beautiful and truthful description of the personal appearance of Washington, reminds us of a remark made by an officer of the revolution—the late John Marston, of Massachusetts, who happened to be a spectator in the House of Lords, in the year 1783, when the Prince of Wales (the late George the Fourth) came of age. The hall was crowded with the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the kingdom—with great generals, admirals and civillians—with all that England contained at that day of eminence, dignity and rank. Mr. Marston scanned the assemblage with a critical eye, and was deeply impressed with the lofty bearing of many of the personages who composed it; "but," said he, in describing the scene to his friends, "I looked around in vain for a Washington! There was not a man in the House of Lords that day, who in personal appearance, dignity of manners, and majesty of deportment, could be compared with General Washington."

A Boy Eaten by his own Dog.—The Laporte (Ia.) *Times* gives the particulars of a horrible affair in that neighborhood. Several boys started from the residence of a German widow lady, a mile or two from town, to go to Laporte, and among them was the son of the widow. He was in liquor, and, after leaving the house, his companions discovered that he had left his hat behind him, and started him back after it. Shortly afterwards a gentleman and lady, passing near by in a wagon, heard a moan as of a person in great agony, and at the same time heard a dog growl as if devouring something. The lady prevailed upon her husband to go and ascertain the cause, which he did, when, horrible to relate, he found the German boy alluded to, down, and his own dog literally chewing him to pieces.

Whistling.—We believe in whistling—we love to hear it, and to *do* it. The boy or man at the plow who whistles indicates that he is contented, and he will plow more than your silent, glum one, who hath no music in his soul, nor in his lips. The man who don't believe in whistling, should go a step further, and put a muzzle on bobolinks and mocking birds. Whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly than any other man, but he works more constantly. A whistling cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Mean or avaricious men never whistle. Who ever heard of a whistler among the sharp practitioners of Wall street? The man who attacks whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses—August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

A Singular Dream Verified.—The Abington (Mass.) *Standard* relates that while Mr. O. G. Tinkham, of North Bridgewater, was recently on a visit to Vermont, he dreamed that a valuable dog which he left at home had been stolen by three men, and carried to a thicket in Abington, where he was pitted against another dog; from thence conveyed to North Abington, where another fight was got up, and the animal being killed was buried near by. Mr. Tinkham returned home, and found the dog missing. He immediately visited Abington, and was informed by a man residing in the thicket that his dog had been brought there by three men, and afterwards carried to North Abington. On going to the spot indicated in his dream as the place of burial, he probed the earth with a ramrod and struck *the body of the dog*, which was dug up and conveyed to North Bridgewater, and the skin taken off and stuffed. The three men have been arrested and held for trial in April.

A Challenge to the World.—Mr. Mark R. Cockrill, a celebrated farmer and wool grower of Tennessee, believing that a soft climate will produce a more soft and perfect wool than the far-famed German province, Silesia, proposes to select five sheep from his flock—three ewes and two bucks—and show for $2,000 a side, against any five sheep selected from one flock, ewes and bucks as above. All the world are requested to compete, making as many entries as they may think proper. The premium to be awarded to the party who has three sheep out of the five that have the most soft and fine fibre of wool. Entries to be made with the Secretary of the Tennessee State Agricultural Bureau on or before the 20th day of April next, but the exhibition to take place on the Nashville track, on the second Monday in May, 1860.

Chili.—Of all the South American countries, Chili appears to be making the most rapid progress. It is mountainous, as all our readers know, but that does not debar it from constructing railroads. The mineral wealth of the country is great. The copper mines of the north in Copiapo are worth $5,000,000 per annum. Liberal grants of land are made to European colonists, and great exertions are being made to introduce German settlers. The climate and the resources of Chili are calculated to induce persons from Central Europe to settle there. The agriculture and commerce of the country is undoubtedly destined to increase rapidly under the energetic measures of the present government. Our relations with it through the commerce of San Francisco are increasingly important.—*Boston Bee.*

The New Census.—The apportionment for members of Congress, under the census of 1860, will make a great change in the representation of several States, judging from the votes at the recent election in some of the Western States. Illinois, with nine members of Congress, has given 250,000 votes, while Massachusetts, with eleven representatives, gave only 120,000. Wisconsin with only three representatives has given a vote within a fraction of that of Massachusetts. Compared with the votes of many other States the discrepancy is still greater. The elections at the West were, however, held under greater excitement and called out a fuller vote than in most of the old States.

Farming Well.—The great difficulty in the way of good farming is too much land. Farmers are so hurried in the getting in, and in the harvesting of their crops, that they have really no time to devote to the improvement of the soil. Let any one visit some of the ten acre farms in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and the truth will soon become apparent, that more profit can be made from ten acres, properly tilled and manured, than can be realized from one hundred acres run over in the usual negligent manner. The occupants of these "ten-acre farms" are growing richer every year, while many who occupy large farms barely "hold their own."—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

Will of the Implacable Thorndike.—It is stated that the will of the late Augustus Thorndike will be contested by his son-in-law, Lieut. Marin, whose wife was cut off from sharing the property equally with the other heirs. Rufus Choate and other eminent counsel are said to be detained.

A Valuable Present.—James Lennox, Esq., of this city, has presented to the New York Historical Society, a collection of Assyrian marbles, from Nineveh. They consist of thirteen slabs, each averaging seven square feet in area, in thickness eight inches, and the total weight is about seventeen tuns.

Salt for Horses' Feet.—Common salt absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, hence it has been in some instances applied with great success for keeping the hard-bound hoofs of horses moist. The hoofs of some horses become dry and oftentimes crack, thereby rendering them lame, if the animals are driven on hard roads. By bathing the hoof and fetlock joint with a salt brine three times a day, lameness from the above cause will be avoided. It is a common practice with some blacksmiths to rasp cracked hoofs in order to render them more tough, but salt brine is far superior to rasping for effecting this object.

Cost of Living in St. Paul.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives the following scale of prices in that city, comparing last year with this: Flour, which was $6 last year, is now $4 50 Potatoes, then $1, are now dear at 40 cents. Mess Pork, then £27, is now $15. Butter, then 35 cents, is now 20 cents. Rents have been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. Day labor, which was last year £1 50, is now 90 cents. The Fuller House charged last year $7 a week, and the Winslow $6; and the former is now $5, and the latter $4. The cost of living in St. Paul is one-third less than last year.

A Domestic Recipe.—A father, who had passed innumerable sleepless nights, has immortalized himself by discovering a method of keeping babies' quiet. The *modus operandi* is as follows: As soon as the squaller awakes, set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone, and smear its fingers with thick molasses; then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes again, more molasses and more feathers; and in place of the nerve-astounding yells, there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

The Mississippi Bridge at St. Paul's.—The St. Paul *Times* says, the bridge over, the river at that place is approaching completion as fast as such a huge structure can approach anything. The huge stone piers, eight in number, are nearly all completed ready for the immense superstructure of a tressel work which is to repose upon them. About a hundred men are regularly employed upon the bridge. But, notwithstanding every effort of the engineer, it is doubtful if it will be finished before May. It will cost, when completed, $150,000.

Barbarism.—The Hartford *Courant* announces the fact of a white owl having been shot by a citizen of West Hartford. The snowy owl is a rare bird in this region, and always adds beauty to any landscape where it makes its abode. It is not only harmless, but it is a friend of the farmer. And so is the whole owl family. They are great enemies of rats and mice and pests of the farm. Make it a law never to kill an owl. The wanton and wicked disposition to shoot birds is one that needs repentance.

Red Pepper for Punch and Overcoats.—The *Scientific American* recommends as a substitute for a hot whiskey punch of a cold night, the following: "Put three or four lumps of sugar, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, in a tumbler, and fill up with hot water; when the sugar is dissolved, drink. It is not only pleasant to the palate, but warms the whole body more effectually and quicker than spirits."

A German Colony.—A company of one thousand Germans is forming on the Rhine and Moselle, with the intention of emigrating to Mariposa, California, and settling on Fremont's claim, for the purpose of mining and farming. Each of the one thousand members is to furnish $1,000, making a capital of $1,000,000, but they may dispose of $100 shares to third parties.

Quantity of Blood in a Horse.—If we assume the weight of a horse to be 12 cwt., says the *American Veterinary Journal*, the whole quantity of blood will amount to 84 quarts, or 168 pounds, of which about 45 quarts, or 90 pounds, will flow from the jugular vein previous to death; although the loss of a much smaller quantity will sometimes deprive the animal of life.

The Brig Anglo Saxon Boarded by the British.—Capt. Gray of the brig Anglo Saxon, of Boston, from the coast of Africa, states that his vessel was boarded Oct. 27, by the British war steamer Ajax, and detained over an hour for the examination of the ship's papers, when he was allowed to proceed.

Trouble in the Canadian Cabinet.—Mr. Sicotte, Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in consequence of a disagreement on the seat of government question, his colleagues insisting on carrying out the Queen's decision in favor of By-Town, and he differing.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* corrects a paragraph in the Rochester *Union*. He states that Mrs. Cunningham lives in Forty-eight street. She is not in "easy circumstances," but is reduced and poor. The "elegant mansion" is a house in a block on the new upper street, for which she is indebted to the kindness of the owner till Spring. She has wasted all the property she had, and is not able to take a house. All the ordinary avenues of employment open to most women are closed against her. The prejudice against this woman was never stronger than now, and, having spent all she had to defend herself in courts of law, she is now ver[illegible]oor. Her daughter Augusta has not been "married to a Southern planter," but to a young man in this city, who has not one dollar to rely upon but what he earns from day to day; and the rumor about Helen is as apocryphal as the rest of the story.

It is estimated that there are always in New York from sixty to seventy-five thousand floating non-residents, a large proportion of whom consists of business men from every part of the western hemisphere, and of wealthy pleasure seekers from all quarters of the globe.

A movement is on foot to ascertain the comparative physical strength, size, &c,. of men in the United States and Europe. In Philadelphia, the Academy of Natural Sciences have chosen the police force as a fair representative class of men, and a set of scientific tests have been provided, by which their strength and general physical condition can be ascertained. Inquiries will be directed as to their age, birthplace, birthplace of parents, weight, height complexion, size of limbs, dimensions of chest, strength of lungs, size and developments of the head, &c, The tables thus made up will be curious and interesting.

The keeper of a country tavern near Mount Pleasant, Va., has two deaf and dumb daughters who often carry on animated conversations by means of signs. Two nervous travellers, who had been shown to a good room, did not stop to enjoy the comfortable fire and bed, but silently decamped, leaving on the table money for their supper, and a note, stating that in consequence of signs made at the supper table by the young ladies, they did not think it safe to go to bed, and therefore paid the bill and took their departure.

The question of the location of the Quarantine is at length settled. The Commissioners have reported, and the State officers have adopted their report, in favor of the construction of an island, five acres in extent, upon Old Orchard Shoals, and the erection of the Quarantine buildings thereupon. It may interest Staten Islanders to know that the cost of keeping the troops upon the island up to January 1 will amount to $60,000.

We find the following directions to keep ice from "show windows" going the rounds: "Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got in any other way."

A farmer on the Wabash has made four hundred gallons of molasses from the sugar-cane grown on a single acre of ground the past season. The molasses selling readily at fifty cents per gallon gives him two hundred dollars as the return of his crop on a single acre.

Miles Standish's pipe and pistol were lately sold at auction, in Albany. The pipe was the veritable one which came over with him in the Mayflower, and was smoked by him until his death, and was made of iron. It brought $15. The pistol brought a like sum.

A scamp entered the vestibule of a church in Cincinnati, while the lads and lasses of the congregation were engaged in choir practice inside, and carried off forty umbrellas belonging to the party. The rain was pouring "right down" when the deed was done.

Recruiting for the U. S. army has been so brisk during the fall that nearly all the regiments are now filled up, and it has been decided to discontinue enlisting at Buffalo, New Haven, and several other important stations in various States.

Those people who turn up their noses at the world might do well to reflect that it is as good a world as they were ever in, and without an immediate reform it is a much better one than they are likely ever to get into again.

Some of the farmers in Northern Ohio and on the borders of Indiana, have commenced the breeding and raising of deer the same as they do sheep, and they bring them to market; hence the plentitude of venison.

The Comptroller's estimate for the expenses of our city government for the coming year, is within a fraction of eight millions ($7,840,174), about ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the city.

Mr. Lydia Sayer Hashbrouch, who publishes the *Sybil*, a "Dress-Reform" periodical, at Middletown, N. Y., is discussing the question whether a married woman should relinquish her maiden name.

The Geneva *Gazette*, describing a broken-down, worn-out horse, says, "he looks as if he had been fed at the public crib, after the Know-Nothings and Republicans had been there."

"Keep your dog away from me," said a village dandy to a farmer's boy. "I can't," replied the boy, "for he is always running after *puppies*."

On the 2d ult. $57,000, with interest, was paid to J. A. Washington, Esq., as the balance due on the first instalment under the contract for the sale of Mount Vernon.

A mania for chess has some time been affecting the country, and now a rage for boxing is said to be taking its place.

A shipment of "mess beef" lately arrived at San Francisco from Australia has proved on examination to be *pickled kangaroo*.

The heart is a small thing, but desireth great matters. It is not sufficient for a kite's dinner, yet the whole world is not sufficient for it.

The population of San Francisco is estimated to be 72,000 or 80,000 at the present time.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

Simple diet—healthy children.

A young man idle, an old man needy.

A careless watchman invites the foe.

You may even buy gold too dear.

NEW YORK TABLET.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1859.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—WHAT A YEAR'S TUITION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS COSTS.

ON Wednesday of the past week the late Board of Education held its last session. The usual annual reports were presented and contain much instructive information for those who consider our present system of state education the *ne plus ultra* of educational perfection. A glance at those documents would, we think, convince such of our citizens, participating in that opinion, as are not determined to shut their eyes to plain figures, that they are paying rather dearly for their whistle. The report of the City Superintendent on the condition of the Schools—which is declared to be "highly gratifying"—informs us that the whole number of pupils on register in the several Ward and Primary Schools and Departments is 131,672, but out of this number only about a third—49,172—attend the Schools. We are persuaded that this average is not a fair one—that it is a very large one—for we know the tricks resorted to in the Schools to swell the daily lists of attendance. It is the custom to gather in as many children as possible at twelve o'clock, the hour for counting the forenoon attendance. A pupil who has been absent all the morning, if he can only be got inside the school-room door by noon, is counted in as if he really had been receiving instruction during the forenoon; and at three o'clock, before dismissal, when the attendance is counted for the second time, the same arrangement is carried out, and a pupil who enters the school-room a minute before three is set down as having attended during the afternoon. Were the number of *bona fide* attendants given, we are positive it would cut down the third—which does not seem to us so "highly gratifying" as it does to others—to a sixth or even lower still. But for the nonce we will accept the average struck by the Superintendent's report. The average attendance at the Free Academy, at the evening schools, normal schools, and corporate schools, is not given. We are told, it is true, that the number of pupils *under instruction* in those several institutions, amounts to 37,228. *Under instruction*, in this case, means, we presume, *on register*. If we take half that number as the average attendance—a larger average than the report itself claims for the Ward and Primary schools, we will find that the whole number of pupils who really received instruction during the past year is 65,286—nearly a third less than the number on register. The amount of money expended for the instruction of this number of pupils reaches the "highly gratifying" figure of $1,166,266,89. The Brothers of the Christian Schools in Rosevelt street, in this city, educate the children confided to their care at a proportional cost nearly seven times less. The tuition of the 65,286 children, which, in the public schools, costs *one million one hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars and eighty-nine cents*, would in schools such as those of the Christian Brothers cost only *one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars*, or over *one million three hundred thousand dollars less*. We will say nothing of the difference in the moral training which the pupils of the latter receive, but merely request our tax-payers, direct and indirect, to regard the financial difference, and we consider that they must be strongly imbued with Mark-Tapleyism if, adding this to its numerous other drawbacks, they consider that system a "highly gratifying" one which makes them pay seven times more than what the education of their children would cost in schools which are supported by charity alone.

Mr. Superintendent Randall had of course to say something about the Protestant Bible-reading question. The first portion of his remarks on that subject are Jack-Bunsbyish, to a high degree, and recall forcibly to the mind the luminous opinion which that nautical sage emitted for the benefit of Edward Cuttle, mariner: "If so be as how that 'ere ship's gone down, why, so; and if so be as how that 'ere ship's not gone down, why, so, also." "If so be as how" the Board of Education has no power to exclude the Protestant Bible, why, then, he invites its active co-operation to secure that power; but "if so be as how" the Board has the power, why, then, he invites them to use it. We cannot refrain from exclaiming with the aforesaid Edward Cuttle, mariner: "There's wisdom!"

The Superintendent, however, eventually manages to get out of the Bunsby fog, and after many tortuous phrases succeeds in giving an opinion that "we" (the Board of Education, we presume,) should firmly and definitely resolve that the Protestant Bible *once in the Schools, shall there remain.* We would like Mr. Superintendent Randall to explain on what he bases his recommendation of this extraordinary resolve. We can certainly find no authority for this novel measure in the School Law which expressly declares that it shall not be competent for the Board of Education to declare which version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools. Resolving that the Protestant version if *once read in any school must always be read there*, would be declaring very positively which version shall be read, and thereby assuming an authority which the Board does not possess. Mr. Randall should have adhered to the Bunsby policy throughout the whole length of his report.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam is a maxim to which we would also beg to direct Mr. Randall's attention—being Superintendent of Schools he will of course have no need of a translation. The public do not want an expression of his ideas of Christian truth. He is City Superintendent of Schools and not State Exponent of religious truth. Let him mind his own business.

OUR CUBAN AND MEXICAN POLICY.

WE ought to be highly grateful to his Excellency the President of the United States for having conceived that most astounding portion of his late Message which relates to the purchase of the Island of Cuba. The epithets which that absurd and insulting project have earned for the American nation ought to be highly pleasing to our national pride. That Mr. Buchanan has a perfect right to make himself ridiculous and to show his utter want of the sentiment of political propriety, we do not deny, but we think the fact that the American people are made solidaries of his ideas should make him pause before ventilating his eccentricities in a Presidential Message. Public opinion in Cuba has been thoroughly roused by the grotesque passages relating to the purchase of the Island, and the indignation of the people at the idea of being bought by the United States, has already given itself expression in an unmistakable manner. We hope the effect of his Message in Havana will be a useful lesson to Mr. Buchanan in the concoction of such missives of that description as he now has to make.

As soon as the Presidential project was known in Havana, the Corporation of that city—with an alacrity which shows how much they desire to enter into our free Confederation by purchase or otherwise—adopted an address to the Queen of Spain, in which they characterize Mr. Buchanan's idea as "infamous," and as doubly insulting to the nobleness of Spain and the dignity of Cuba. The shame of being sold, say they, can never be borne by those who always appreciate their existence as a part of a nation to which they have been assimilated in religion, manners, and customs, and which has transmitted to them the noble language of Cervantes. This address was proposed by Count de O'Reilly, signed by the Governor, Gen. Echavarria, the various civil and military officials, and, in an incredibly short space of time, a vast number of the general public affixed their signatures to it.

The Press of all shades entertain the same opinion of the President's policy, and are not sparing in their denunciation of it. They all repeat that to sell Cuba would be to sell the honor of Spain, and they proclaim that Spanish honor is not to be sold. The *Diario de la Marina* thus speaks:

> To insist on buying that which the owner does not offer for sale, is, of course, an extravagance; to insist on the purchase of that which is not vendible is an absurdity; to seek to buy the honor of a nation is a gross insult; to seek to buy the honor of Spain is an attempt we cannot describe in fitting terms, as we seek in vain for expressions adequate to the feeling of aversion with which it fills us.

To the Presidential Message we are also indebted for such comparisons as the following, which is drawn by the Havana journal above mentioned:

> The fact should apprize the President of the Union and those of his political partizans who have suggested so offensive an idea, of the difference which exists between a people whose venerable traditions bespeak its children a nation of gentlemen, and a people whose brightest type is the embodiment of avaricious thrift. They think they can buy with their gold the honor of strangers. We think that the least atom of our honor is worth infinitely more than all the material prosperity, heaped in their hands by fortune or by chance.

The Mexican policy of the Administration seems to be as well grounded in honesty and fairness as the Cuban scheme in common sense, international courtesy and common consideration for the dignity of a nation with which we are at peace and which occupies so noble a place in the history of the world. Letters from Arizona, published in the daily journals, show the proposed protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua to be merely a scheme of Executive fillibusterism. The Indian depredations which are taken as a warrant for the military occupation of these states by an American force, are altogether exaggerated. A correspondent states that not one American has been killed by the Camanches during the past year.

One of our well-founded grievances against Mexico is the imprisonment of an "American" named Ainsa. This "American" happens to be a recreant Mexican, brother-in-law of Colonel Crabbe, who led a fillibustering party into Sonora, and there met the fate which should be that of all fillibusters. The "true American" and renegade Mexican, Ainsa, was arrested with four of Crabbe's fillibusters whom he harbored, and imprisoned as he, no doubt, deserved to be. We presume that an American who, whether a naturalized Mexican or not, should be found among a band of lawless invaders of United States territory would scarcely be let off with imprisonment if he happened to fall into the hands of his countrymen. While in the hands of the Mexican authorities this Ainsa made several avowals which, now that he is beyond their power, he declares were drawn from him by intimidation. This case is a sample of our claims against Mexico.

It seems, also, from the correspondence we have above alluded to, that Pesquera, the representative of the Juarez party—the Church property coveting faction, on whose success our worthy President hesitates not to found his hopes of returning peace in Mexico—is a despot of the fiercest description, and his tyranny has exasperated the people to such an extent that his speedy overthrow by an unanimous popular effort is inevitable. Pesquera is not the only despot who hides his despotism under the very deceptive adjective "liberal." He adopts such "liberal" measures as not permitting the passage of any letters without examining the contents and destroying such as contain any intelligence unfavorable to his party. Basing our hopes of peace and amicable relations with Mexico on the success of a party led by such men is a further proof of the wisdom, dignity and consistency of our Mexican policy.

A GREAT DAY FOR INDIA.

THERE are few countries so unfortunate as not to have had at several times what are declared by orators and buncomb scribes to be "great days." We believe that British India was without any of those propitious dates until very lately. However, India's great day is said to have dawned at last, and the Hindoos are supposed to be in a state of ecstatic delight, and busily engaged in engraving on their treacherous oriental memories the great date of 1st November, 1858.

On that day the people of India passed from the jurisdiction of the never-to-be regretted East India Company, and came under the direct rule of the Queen of Great Britain. This may indeed be a distinction without a difference; for the Hindoos, notwithstanding the change of masters, will not have the number of their petty, local, official tyrants diminished. But there are other reasons why they should look upon 1st November, 1858, as a "great day," and they are to be found in the Royal Proclamation which was read to the British officials of Bombay and their beautiful and fashionable wives and daughters. That document declares that the natives of India are henceforth on an equality with the rest of her Majesty Queen Victoria's subjects—that her Majesty's government has no desire to extend her territorial possessions in that country—that the rights of the natives and of the native princes will be respected, and the Indian subjects of the Crown, irrespective of race or creed, are eligible to all offices which they may be qualified to fill—that they shall enjoy the most entire freedom in the exercise of their religion. This at once raises the insurgent movement to which it was sought to give the character of a mere military mutiny, to the importance of a revolution. The Sepoys have not shed their blood for nothing, and the government, tardily recognizing the true character of the insurrection, have so far "backed down" as to offer terms—and advantageous ones.

The effect of the Proclamation on the natives is not yet known, but even the most sanguine of the English journals do not seem to think that it will prove a remedy entirely successful and immediate in its effect. They feel that the offer of such advantages as a means of pacification is really a confession of weakness, and an acknowledgment of the strength, vitality and extent of the rebellion, and they declare their fears that the native population may so interpret it. The superstitious see a bad omen for the success of the measure in the fact that after the reading of the Proclamation, the British standard was hoisted to the flag staff wrong side up. Though we do not partake the fears of those believers in omens, we do not believe in the universal and instantaneous pacificatory effect of the Royal Proclamation. The English journals, we consider, are correct in their apprehensions that the Hindoos will look upon the concessions therein as dragged from the fears of the English government and not from its sense of justice or its real desire for peace, and we would not be surprised if its effect were a recrudescence of strength and vigor, temporary at the least, on the part of the insurgents. Whatever may be the final fate of the movement, inaugurated by the Sepoys, in the event of non-acceptance of the proffered conditions—the Royal Proclamation has raised the Indian revolt to a place among those great popular movements which mark an epoch in the history of a country.

WRECK OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Our readers are aware that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Executive, the schooner *Susan*, which was to take on board the crowds of fillibusters, blacklegs, broken-down theatrical supernumararies, and others of nondescript professions, which formed the bulk of Mr. Walker's pretended emigrants to Central America, after playing at hide and seek for some days with a revenue cutter, contrived to get out of the port of Mobile,—the revenue cutter managing to run aground when it was her duty to give chase to the fillibuster craft.

Of course the fillibuster interest was jubilant, and lost no time in concocting a report of a successful landing of the *Susan's* passengers in Honduras, and their subsequent march through that country into Nicaragua. The enemies of our truculent Central American policy hoped that the British fleet off Nicaragua would prevent the landing of the fillibusters at any Central American port. The naval officers of her Britannic Majesty, however, have been spared the trouble of sinking the *Susan*, as she was wrecked on a coral reef, at a distance of sixty miles from Balize, on the 16th ult. No one will be astonished to hear that the passengers all escaped drowning, as a fate is, no doubt, reserved for them which renders a watery grave impossible. They were brought back to Mobile by the British war-steamer, *Basilisk*, in time to wish their sympathizers a happy New Year. On landing they formed a procession of a very funereal character, such as our old Shakesperian acquaintance, Sir J. Falstaff, would have positively refused to march with through Coventry.

AFRAID OF THE TRUTH.

The chronic malady of the London *Times* is fear of truth. This disease takes its most virulent form when Catholic statistics are in question. The *Times* lately published an article with a design of allaying the fears of all good English Protestants concerning the progress of the Catholic religion in the United Kingdom. In this article the truth-fearing Thunderer stated that the Catholics under Wm. III. constituted barely one per cent. of the population, and went on to say that their real numbers now would be hard to learn, but that, Ireland apart, they probably did not exceed the proportion last mentioned, and that the census of 1851 showed that their chapels had altogether about 186,000 sittings. A letter, since published by our respected London cotemporary, the *Weekly Register*, in which the writer showed the falsity of the *Times'* statistics, was sent to the latter journal for publication, but with the fairness and honesty which characterize the organ of the British commercial classes, it was denied insertion. The letter shows that it is not hard to learn the real number of Catholics in England, and proves it from the census indicated by the *Times*. That census states the number of attendants at Sunday morning service in all the places of worship in England on census day to have been 4,647,482, of whom 252,783 attended at the Catholic Chapels. The proportion between those numbers shows the number of Catholics in England to be about one million, or instead of only one per cent., one-eighteenth of the entire population. To show that the number of attendants on Sunday mornings are more numerous than the sittings, the writer quotes Mr. Horace Mann's report, which proves it by stating the fact that in many Catholic chapels there is more than one morning service, attended by different individuals.

The *Times* is evidently trying to lull the affrighted Protestants of England to sleep in fancied security.

Jubilee in the Diocese of New York.—The Jubilee was concluded in this city on the last day of December. It was really gratifying to see the people attending in crowds at the different Catholic churches. Eight thousand persons, we understand, approached Holy Communion at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The attendance at the other churches was also exceedingly large, and the piety and fervor manifested truly edifying.

WHAT WE THINK OF OUR ENGLISH COUSINS.

We placed before our readers, in our issue for the past week, the not very complimentary opinion of Americans, communicated to a leading London paper by a sarcastic British correspondent on Frazer river. We were accused of being thieves, cowards, and ill-mannered men. Our inherent vulgarity was ascribed to our detestably republican system of government. Every story has two sides, and so also has this Frazer river one. If we may believe American officials who have been sent on special missions to the new gold region, our English cousins are not half so polite as they might be, enjoying as they do the benefit of having been brought up under the shadow of the Lion and Unicorn—under the humanizing influence of monarchical institutions.

Mr. John Nugent, the special agent of our Government at Victoria, before leaving that place on his return to Washington to make a report of his mission at head-quarters, published an address to his fellow-citizens, from which we learn that he has received a number of complaints of the injustice and oppression of the colonial authorities—that the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial government have been guilty of "unlicensed rudeness," attributable to their long isolation from civilized society and their habitual intercourse with Indians, by which they have unlearned most of the fined traits of humanity, and "grossness of conduct has become a second nature to them." The courts are "ignorant" and "want tone." The charges of theft, cowardice and vulgarity, made against Americans, are met by counter-charges of corruption, impotence, ignorance, unlicensed rudeness, grossness of conduct and absence of the finer traits of humanity. These are certainly not very flattering portraits of the English and Americans, painted by each other. Which is correct? Or are both correct? We pause for retouches by the English limners. It is their turn now. *A vous, messieurs.*

THE TABLET FOR 1859.

We have already stated in these pages that the rule of conduct adopted by the Publishers of the Tablet was to respond to every increase of patronage by an increase of attractive features in our Paper. Our Programme for 1859 is the strongest evidence that we are determined to carry out that principle.

The Editorial Department will be under the control of the gentleman who has directed it since the commencement of the present volume. All topics of interest to the Catholic community will be treated of as usual, in a fearless and independent manner. The extensive and flattering manner in which articles from the editorial columns of the N. Y. Tablet have been quoted by the Catholic Press in the United States, Cuba, Ireland, England, &c., as well as the fierce manner in which they have been attacked by that Press whose sole vitality lies in its hatred of everything Catholic, is highly encouraging to their authors and is a gratifying proof that those articles are not without merit. The kind words of approval and encouragement which every mail brings to the Editorial Department of the Tablet, from reverend clergymen and from laymen, many of whom are separated from us by thousands of miles, make that assurance doubly sure and our labor one of love.

At the head of our Fiction department stands the name of Mrs. J. Sadlier, whose tales, delightful as they are in purity of conception and naturalness of execution, form part of the library of every Irish-American family whose members keep burning the sacred fire of Faith and Patriotism. Mrs. Sadlier's reputation as a writer, in the line of fiction she has marked out for herself, needs not to be insisted upon here. Our first page to-day contains the first chapter of a new effort of her pen, and the success which has attended her previous works in the difficult department of historical tale-writing, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the Confederate Chieftains, and the wide-spread popularity which awaits it.

For 1859, we have added a new department to our journal: that of History. We inaugurate it by a Popular History of Ireland, from the well-known pen of Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P. for Montreal. There is no man in America, and few even in Ireland, more peculiarly fitted for the task of writing a popular history of his country than Mr. McGee. Familiar both with his subject and the tastes of those for whom he writes, with an ardent love of Ireland and everything that appertains to her, Mr. McGee ever enters upon an Irish subject with his whole heart. Our Popular History then, written by a gentleman possessing such peculiar qualifications, cannot fail to be a most brilliant success.

There is no department of a newspaper which requires more tact and experience, more thorough knowledge of the taste of that various personage, the general public, than that of the News, Selections, and Miscellaneous Matter. The Tablet was fortunate in securing, at its start, the services of a gentleman whose experience in the various walks of journalism, and whose consequent familiarity with the public taste give him a peculiar aptitude for the direction of this department. The Selections and Miscellaneous matter given in the Tablet are the subject of unanimous approval. This department will continue to be directed by the gentleman above alluded to, and it could not be confided to better hands.

We have lately added to our list of contributors a Dublin Correspondent, whose interesting letters constitute a feature in the Tablet. Our Dublin Correspondent enjoys exceptional facilities for obtaining the earliest information on all subjects connected with Ireland and Irish affairs. That he knows how to avail himself of these facilities, his letters afford abundant proof. He will continue as in the past to communicate weekly with the readers of the Tablet, from the Irish metropolis.

Our London and Paris Correspondents, who have faithfully discharged their duties since the commencement of their connection with the Tablet, will continue to enlighten us on the true aspect of affairs in England and France. The fact that all our European intelligence comes to us through the distorted medium of English journalism, makes reliable correspondents in the capital of Catholic France and the great English metropolis of Protestanism, valuable accessions to our corps of contributors. Our intelligent correspondent at our own national capital will also continue to furnish his weekly missive from Washington, and will keep a vigilant watch over the interests of Catholics in the assemblies of our legislators.

In the department of Catholic Intelligence we think we may point with satisfaction to the energy and enterprise displayed by our journal. Special Reports of all important ceremonies and sermons will continue to be a distinguishing feature of the Tablet.

We think our readers will admit that the varied literary feast to which we invite them weekly is such as they could not obtain in any other form for ten times the price of the Tablet. Fully confident then that our paper is more than worth its price, our rates will remain at the usual standard.

Fifth Annual Ball of the Young Men's Association.—This agreeable festivity, to which so many look forward with pleasant anticipations, will take place on Monday evening, 10th inst., at Niblo's Theatre and Saloon. The praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this Ball are appropriated—they are devoted to aiding the Catholic Orphan Asylums—and the character and standing of the members of the Association, make the annual ball of the Young Men's Association one of the most popular, as well as one of the most agreeable reunions of the season. The Association having engaged the Theatre and Saloon, there will be ample room to accommodate all who wish to help the orphans, and pass a pleasant evening.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

SUPERBLY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Gerald Griffin's Works, 10 vols	$10 00 to $30
Orisini's Life of the Blessed Virgin	4 50 to 12
De Ligney's Life of Christ and His Apostles	4 50 to 12
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols	5 00 to 12
Holy Bible, different sizes	1 00 to 25
MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland	2 00 to 05

*** Popular Library, 20 vols., in various bindings.

The following Prayer Books in every style of binding; Golden Manual, Way to Heaven, Garden of the Soul, Key of Heaven, Path to Paradise, Gate of Heaven, Mission Book, Raccolta, or Book of Indulgenced Prayers; Roman Missal for the Laity, Latin and English; Alter Manual, &c. Also a large stock of Catholic and Miscellaneous Publications, Rosaries, Holy Water Fonts, Statues, Crucifixes, Pictures, &c.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Notice to Clubs. — We would request those Clubs, whose term of subscription expires on the 1st of January, to forward the amount of their subscription if they wish to receive their papers after the commencement of the New Year.

Milford, Mass.—Our Milford subscribers will oblige us very much by paying their subscription to our Agent, Mr. John Read, without further notice.

Mr. John Graham is authorized to collect in any place he may visit. He will be in Chicago in a few days.

Mr. T. F. Lee, *alias* Leahy, is not authorized to collect for this paper. Our Subscribers in Massachusetts and the Eastern States will please take notice.

Mr. Michael Phelan is authorized to collect in every town he may visit in Upper Canada or elsewhere.

NEW AGENTS.

Yorkville, N. Y.	Michael Sheridan.
Otawa, C. W.	John Heney.
Prescott, C. W.	John Kelly.
Charlottetown, N. B.	John Gahan.

Personal.—All letters for the Rev. James McManus, late of Owego, New York, should be addressed to Geneva, New York; and all letters for the Rev. E. O'Connor, late of Geneva, New York, should be addressed Owego, New York.

A New Year's Gift for Friends at Home.—Our subscribers can send their friends in Ireland no more interesting gift that a receipt for a year's subscription to the Tablet. Terms: Three dollars per annum.

Just received and for sale, Canadian Ballads and Occasional Verses, by T. D. McGee, Esq., M. P. P. 12mo., cloth, 50 cents.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,
164 William street, New York.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., at St. Mary's School, in this city, Sister William Anna, in the 58th year of her age.

Deceased was long and favorably known in this city for her valuable services in the cause of Catholic education. She was attached to Mount St. Vincent's Academy since its opening. Her loss will be severely felt by the community of the Sisters of Charity in this diocese, of which she was a sincere and devoted member, but she is gone to a better world to receive the reward of her labors.

Many prayers will be offered up, not only by the members of the community, but also by the present and former pupils of Mount St. Vincent's Academy, for the repose of her soul. *May she rest in peace.*

We have again the melancholy duty to record the death of another Priest, the Rev. Miles McEnteer, who departed this life at Albany, N. Y., on the 20th ult. The Rev. gentleman was in his 26th year, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He came to this country quite young, and commenced his studies at St. John's College, Fordham, and from there he went to St. Sulpice, Montreal, and afterwards was ordained by Bishop McCloskey of Albany. He was for three years chaplain to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. His funeral took place at Rondout, N. Y., and was attended by a large concourse of the faithful. The Mass of Requiem was said by the Rev. Mr. Durning, Pastor of Rondout, who preached an eloquent sermon on the life and character of the deceased. *Requiescat in pace.*

Literature.

Brownson's Quarterly Review has reached us as our literary page was about being sent to press. It contains the following articles: I. Usury Laws—II. Catholicity and Civilization—III. The Humanists—IV. Primitive Elements of Thought—V. Conversations on Theocracy—VI. Popular Amusements—VII. Literary Notices and Criticisms. Among the latter a short notice of M. Montalembert's trial and conviction has caught our eye. This article is altogether wanting in that coolness and dignity which so eminently characterizes the articles in this able periodical. The writer looks upon M. Louis Veuillot, the distinguished editor of the Paris *Univers*, as having succeeded in enabling the French government to render no middle ground between despotism and Red Republicanism tenable in France, and envelopes that able Catholic writer and his "party" in the not very flattering epithet of "poor fools." Whatever difference of opinion may exist between the writer of the very impetuous notice in question and the editor of the *Univers*, we think he goes rather far in classing that gentleman as a "poor fool," and we imagine that he would make a very sorry bargain if he purchased M. Veuillot as such. We respectfully deny that Montalembert is in the present instance a victim of his devotion to the interests of religion, and in his letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris he himself clearly shows that he considers himself a victim to his parliamentary principles. We insist that the Catholic religion has nothing to do with the prosecution of Montalembert the parliamentarist. Neither do we think that the Catholic party led on by Louis Veuillot are "digging their own grave." The writer says that they are preparing for the Catholics of France, when the day of reaction comes—and he assures us that it will come—a persecution to which that suffered under the old French revolution was no more than the prick of a pin to being flayed alive. We would take the liberty of asking the writer whether any difference will be made between the Catholics who opposed and those who supported Napoleon III., when as the critic prophesies "the Socialists with envenomed fury against the Church shall occupy" Louis Napoleon's "vacant throne." Can Catholics expect anything from the Socialists under any circumstances, and would any line of conduct they could follow mitigate their persecution if that party should unfortunately get into power? We have very little fear of the Socialists occupying the throne of France, however, and even if they should seize upon it, they would not occupy it very long. The writer listens in vain for a protest from Catholic America, and asks if hatred of England on the one hand, and idolatry on the other have deprived us of our common sense? Catholic America has enough to do in the way of protests at home, in cases which clearly concern our religion, and in which the safety of souls is imperilled, and reversing the writer's question we would ask in our turn, if idolatry of England on the one hand, and hatred of France on the other have deprived us of our common sense?

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING COMPANY OF LONDON.

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Directors held on the 1st of December, it was resolved, "that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st August, 1858, be and is hereby declared on all those shares which were paid up in full before 1st of March, 1858, and that the same be payable on and after the 6th of December at the office of the company, 61 New Bond street, London."

We are indebted for the above information to Messrs. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, agents for the company in the United States. Parties desirous of encouraging this enterprise, will have the double advantage of securing a good stock, likely to pay an annual dividend of from 10 to 15 per cent, and at the same time aiding in the dissemination of Catholic truth. Several of the Rt. Rev. Bishops of the U. S. have already subscribed liberally to this stock. Parties in the United States, who may desire to secure annual payments to friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, will find this stock well suited to that purpose.

The "town-talk" of the *Illustrated London News* informs us that a life of Sir Philip Francis, to whom Lord Macaulay attributes Junius's Letters, is in preparation by Mr. Joseph Parkes, the holder of the papers of Sir P. Francis's secretary and administrator, Mr. Dubois.

[For the N. Y. Tablet.]

The why, the how, the when and where,
God should be praised in song and pray'r.

O God! Almighty God! above,
Strong, Holy, Good and Just,
Thee we adore, praise, thank and love,
Tho' we be only dust.

And why?—because Thy Might impels,
Thy Holy nature cheers—
Thy Goodness in the bosom swells,
Thy Justice raises fears:

Impels our aspirations on,
And cheers them on their way,
And swells them ever and anon,
Till raised to Heav'nly day.

And how?—by Faith, Hope, Love, and by
Humility of soul,
That lift the body up on high,
Despite its weight's control.

By purity of both which keeps
The Will and Mem'ry bright,
The Understanding, too, which peeps
Through darkness into light.

And when?—at morning, noon and night,
The time of rest and feast
Of body, so the soul, by right,
Is due the same at least.

The morning—yes, at early dawn,
When from the night's repose
The man from out his folds is drawn,
As from its folds the rose.

At noon—the half-way point of day—
The half-way point of toil—
A half-way point also to pray,
And sing Thy praise awhile.

And like the sun grown higher then,
Grown hotter—brighter, too;
So should devotion grow in men,
And grow for only You.

Or rather like that sun which pours—
Down ever from the skies—
His bright, warm blessings—so should ours,
Unceasing upwards rise.

At night—at once, to thank, and ask—
Thanks for the past day's bread,—
To beg protection, while we bask,
In sleep's unconscious bed.

When sleep and darkness favor so,
The foot that quickly speeds
To evils prompted by the foe—
To dark and deadly deeds.

When ghastly imps of lower hell,
By evil looks and talk—
By malice, envy, fraud and spell,
Before our terrors stalk.

And where?—within Thy Church—at home,
Abroad—in ev'ry place—
Where'er we bide—where'er we roam,
There may we find Thy Grace.

Abroad—tho' slighted and alone,
Devotion to Thy Will—
Is sweet indeed; but all must own,
At home—'tis sweeter still.

At Church—where bide Thy strength, O God!
Thy Presence, and Thy Law,
Where Saints—yea, Angels, at Thy nod,
Are silenced into awe.

Where th' organ's solemn sacred tones
A ghostly thrill inspire—
Where shaded light devotion loans
A doubly dearer fire.

Behold the why, how, when and where,
God is to be adored,
Praised, thanked, and asked, hope we to share,
The sweets of His rich board.

W. H.

IRISH LITERATURE AT THE ANTIPODES.

(*Concluded.*)

Mr. Lover is very clever, and seems in his element when pointing out the pickings and stealings of other writers, and especially of those which he attributes to Moore. He had better not follow examples which he himself condemns, else out of his own mouth he will be judged. There is a ballad in his book called "The Woods of Caillind" (Kylinoe), written by L. N. F., meaning Mrs. Ellen Fitzsimons, the daughter of O'Connell. There is no discredit in her writing such a beautiful ballad, amongst others of similar beauty, and there is, therefore, no need of mystery. On this word "Caillind," the name of a place, which serves as a peg on which to hang a note, Mr. Lover writes a long and elaborate one, showing his own ignorance of the Irish language, as well as his desire to pilfer another man's property. In the play of Henry 5th, Shakspeare introduces an Irishman, Scotchman, and Welchman; and in act 4, scene 2d, this line accurs:

"Quality? Caleno custure me."

Mr. Lover tells us that he has supplied a "new light from his farthing candle," in reference to the proper reading of this line, which has been so much misunderstood by the various commentators of Shakspeare. He quotes Malone, Boswell, and eight others, when the first two would have been sufficient. But he ought to know that this new reading of his was communicated by Dr. Maginn, in one of his able papers on the learning of Shakspeare, to *Frazer's Magazine* for 1839. It was "Pistol," who "cheered himself with ends of verse," that quoted this line, which meant,

Quality? Cailian oge, astore me.

This is the vulgar Irish, and should be, *Cailin og, m'astor*—meaning, *Fair girl, my love.* Shelton M'Kenzie has very ably edited Maginn's Miscellanies, New York, 1856; and in vol. 3d, page 325, this whole question is cleared up very explicitly by Maginn. Mr. Lover is, therefore, entitled to no credit for the light which his "farthing candle" throws upon this subject; on the contrary, if it be a discredit to deprive another man of his right, Mr. Lover is duly entitled to that discredit, for having attempted to rob Maginn of that which he has earned.

Mr. Lover feels called upon to defend the memory of Moore from the attacks made upon him by the Young Ireland party; but Moore's admirers may well exclaim—Save him from his friend! The amount of *running down* which we have ever observed occurs where Thomas Davis, in his advice to young students, says: "Here we would give two extracts, the first is, that the *airs* in Moore's Melodies are very corrupt, and should never be used for the *study* of Irish music. *This is even more true of Lover's tunes.* There is no need of using them, for Bunting's and Holden's collections are cheaper, and contain purer settings. Secondly—That there are hundreds of the finest airs to which no English words have been written: our versifiers should carefully avoid the airs to which Moore, Griffin, or any other Irish poet has written even moderately good words." This is the head and front of the cause why Mr. Lover talks so long, so loudly, and so impertinently of Young Ireland. The question was not, whether Moore did alter the Melodies or not; or whether what he did was right or wrong; but simply 'twas a grievous error in any one to say so, and most wrong in the party, nicknamed, Young Ireland. Moore *did* alter the Melodies, however, to suit his verse, and in some instances to a very considerable extent. Dr. Petrie, in his "Ancient Music of Ireland," page 46, says that in "The Last Rose of Summer," Moore, "though he had before him the tolerably correct rhythm of Milliken's "Groves of Blarney," or, properly, "The Young Man's Dream," he did not hesitate to change the accents and character of the melody to suit it to words which could not otherwise be sung to it." Bunting, in his three collections, makes the same complaint generally: and he, who was solely animated by the love of his art and country, to collect, harmonize, and vindicate Ireland's claim to her first place amongst the nations in music, would not have made this charge without just cause. And Sir Jonah Barrington, in his "Sketches of his own Times," repeats the same story. We may therefore hold that Moore altered the Melodies of Ireland to suit his own purpose, and that Davis did only what an honest man should do in saying so, and telling his young countrymen to avoid, as examples, the settings in the Melodies, as they were incorrect.

But if Moore's were corrupt, how much more so was Lover's? And we fear that it is this which Davis so consistently condemns in Lover himself, which he takes occasion to resent under cover of him whose memory every Irishman reveres. That Lover's settings and tunes are corrupt is incontrovertible. In the Court of Common Pleas lately, Mr. Lover obtained a verdict of £40 damages, and costs, against Mr. Davidson, the music publisher, for the infringement of the copyright of "The Low Backed Car." On the trial Mr. Lover gave the following evidence: "The words were original, but they are adapted to an old Irish air, which, however, I have altered, and a musician would say, considerably altered. The original was an Irish air called, 'The Jolly Ploughman,' and it is contained in Bunting's third collection of Irish Music. Bunting notes these—'Very ancient, author and date unknown.' My alteration of it has been sung in almost every street in London, and has been well worked on the barrel organs; therefore I have not injured the popularity of the air." The more probable issue should be—if Mr. Lover's patchwork song has been so much liked, how much more would the *original* tune have been admired!

If Davis, or any one else, had said that Moore was not a brave man, and a faithful Irishman; or that he was not a sincere patriot and a true poet, he would have said that which was wrong, because it was untrue. For, who can forget his exquisite songs of sorrow, ranging as they do from the tones of a tender and tranquil feeling down to those of wailing desolation? There is a feeling of sadness, a favorite theme with him, from his earliest to his latest strains; a feeling in which he utters, in every suitable form of verse, through every variety of imagery, in every cadence of intensity, and with a success so marvellous, that no other poet has ever before attained or approached. Who so well as he could depict those feelings of the mind which arise from the contemplation of the mighty deeds, the golden pomps and glories of bygone ages, seen like those round towers through the waves of time, in which they stand so long engulphed? On the long disheartening struggle which our fathers had to wage, as he beautifully says, "for happy homes and altars free," the splendor of his genius shone out on that cause like moonlight on the troubled waters, gilding the lower elements of strife, and ennobling the cause of the down-trodden and the slave. No, no, Mr. Lover! leave Moore's memory to the guardianship of the Irish race, wherever they may be, and defend your own whilst you live, for few will do it for you when you are no more.

As a national collection of Irish songs, this is sadly deficient; it is not full enough, nor does it represent at all the poetic genius of Ireland during the last dozen years. Irish literature, especially in its lyrical direction, has been more highly cultivated, and more largely developed, within that period, than it had been for the previous half century. And if there be one man to whom this excellence which has been attained is mainly due, that man is Charles Gavan Duffy.

But there are noble songs and ballads in this collection, thoroughly "racy of the soil;" Irish in blood and bone and sinew, which would be sufficient to place Ireland on a level in this department of literature with Scotland. And this is very high praise, for Scotland is almost unequalled in her songs and ballads. There are about one hundred and fifty songs in this collection equal to any in Europe.

BOOK-MAKING IN AMERICA.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

It is somewhat alarming to know that the number of houses now actually engaged in the publishing of books, not including periodicals, amounts to *more than three hundred.* About three-fourths of these are engaged in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the balance being divided between Cincinnati, Buffalo, Auburn, Albany, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and a few other places. There are more than *three thousand book-sellers* who dispense the publication of these three hundred, besides six or seven thousand apothecaries, grocers, and hardware dealers, who connect literature with drugs, molasses, and nails.

The best printing in America is probably now done in Cambridge; the best cloth-binding in Boston, and the best calf and Morocco in New York and Philadelphia. In these two latter styles we are, as yet, a long distance from Hayday, the pride of London. His finish is supreme. There is nothing between it and perfection.

Books have multiplied to such an extent in our country that it now takes 750 paper mills with 2,000 engines in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work day and night, endeavoring to keep their engagements with publishers. These tireless mills produced 270,000,000 pounds of paper the past year, which immense supply has sold for about $27,000,000. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a pound of paper, and 340,000,000 pounds were consumed in this way last year. The cost of manufacturing a twelvemonth's supply of paper for the United States, aside from labor and rags, is computed at $4,000,000.

Some idea of the stock required to launch a popular work may be gathered from Messrs. Longman's Ledger. These gentlemen report that when 25,000 copies of Mr. Macaulay's two recent volumes went flying all abroad from Paternoster Row, no less than 5,000 reams of paper, 6 tons pasteboard, and 7,000 yards calico were swallowed up.

Most of the large publishing houses now stereotype everything they intend to print. The electrotyping process is largely employed, and an experiment is now being made in Boston, of which we shall hear more at some future day, which, if successful, will decrease the expense of stereotyping about one-third. We have lately heard that a machine is in use in New York for type-setting, and that the second volume of Mr. Irving's "Life of Washington" was prepared for the press by its aid.

Four hundred years ago, a single book of gossiping fiction was sold before the palace gate in the French capital for fifteen hundred dollars. The same amount of matter contained in this expensive volume is now supplied for twenty-five cents.

The rapidity with which books are now manufactured is almost incredible. A complete copy of one of Bulwer's novels, published across the water in three volumes, and reproduced here in one, was swept through the press in New York in fifty hours, and offered for sale smoking hot in the streets. The fabulous edifice proposed by a Yankee from Vermont no longer seems an impossibility. "Build the establishment according to my plan," said he: "drive a sheep in at one end, and he shall immediately come out at the other, four quarters of lamb, a felt hat, a leather apron, and a quarto bible."

About one book only in a hundred is a success. When Campbell, at a literary festival, toasted Bonaparte as a friend of literature, because he once had a bookseller shot, he was a trifle too rough on the trade. It is impossible always for a publisher to decide rightly. All publishers are naturally shy of a new MS. of poetry, for they know by experience that the deadest of all dead books is a dead volume of verse. The sepulchre of deceased poetry in Mr. Burnham's churchyard of old books, in Cornhill, is the largest bin in his establishment.

Some of the best books, which have afterwards had the largest sales, have been in manuscript the most widely rejected. The novel of "Jane Eyre" was turned away from the publishing doors of almost every respectable house in London, and was pulled by accident out of a publisher's iron safe, where it had begun to grow mouldy, by the daughter of the bookseller, who had himself forgotten it. "Eothen" was carried by its author, Mr. Kinglake, to twenty different houses, till at last, in a fit of despair, he gave his copyright away to an obscure bookseller, paying the expenses of publication out of his own pocket.

Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" was rejected by Mr. Colburn, for whose magazine it was written, that astute gentleman complaining that there was no interest in it. A New York publisher fought the writer of a new popular book from Spring to Autumn, and at length gave in from sheer inability to escape importunity longer. After it was stereotyped, and before it was printed, he offered every inducement to a brother bookseller to take it off his hands, but without success. In despair he at last published it himself, and the sale went up to 20,000 in one season.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Queen's Proclamation in India.—The ceremony of reading it.—Its nature.—What it promises.—An unfavorable omen.—The British standard hoisted wrong side up.—The celebration.—Lord Clyde's proclamation.—Tantia Topee.—Rajah Brooke's Sarawak arrangement.—A successor to the E. I. Company.—Mr. Gladstone in Corfu.—The Protest of the Representatives.—They repel British incorporation.—The suicide mania.—Vincent Scully's case.—The Shrewsbury case.—Feast of the Immaculate Conception.—Conversion.—The St. James' Literary Club and Montalembert.—Sensible decision.

London, 10th December, 1858.

It is generally supposed here that the Hindoo race will never cease to remember the 1st of November of the present year. On that day the great panacea for all the ills with which India has been afflicted with was applied to the body politic. On that day, the East India Company passed into the numerous category of the things that were, and the Hindoos came under the direct red-tape rule of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, with all the dependencies and colonies of the British Empire in the five divisions of the globe. The proclamation is a document belonging to the large family of Royal Speeches, and differs from them only in being somewhat longer than they usually are. Her Majesty sets out by informing her subjects in the new Empire of Hindostan. That she has taken to herself their government, which her faithful East India Company had so long held in trust. She asks from them allegiance and submission to her authorized delegates. Then follows the announcement that Lord Canning has been appointed the first Viceroy and Governor-General. The native Princes are assured that all treaties made with the Company will be observed. No extension of territory is denied, but no encroachment on her own dominions will be tolerated. The most extraordinary portion of the document is that which relates to religious affairs. It begins by saying that "we ourselves," firmly relying on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, disclaim alike the right and desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. The latter portion is fair enough (if it were carried out, which it will not), but the opening sentence is passing strange. Her Majesty "acknowledges" the solace of religion; religion certainly ought to be much obliged to her for the "acknowledgment." Natives are declared eligible to all public offices, ancestral right in the soil will be respected, subject only to the equitable demands of the State. These demands are taxes necessary for the maintenance of order and the defence of the frontier. Due regard will be paid to ancient rights, customs and usages. Her Majesty then offers the Royal clemency to all who desire to return to their allegiance. Two months are allowed them to avail themselves of the Royal clemency. Her Majesty winds up with a period worthy of a post-prandial orator, declaring to her Indian subjects that, "in their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Oh! What a change is there, my countrymen! The effect of this proclamation, however, we have yet to learn, for, at the date of the advices received, it had been heard only by the British officials and residents in Bombay.

Many of those who assisted at the reading are said to have retired from the Bombay Town Hall with their superstitious fears raised to a very great extent by the fact that the Royal Standard was raised to the flagstaff *upside down.* This was very extensively looked upon as a bad omen for the success of her Majesty's proclamation in securing the future tranquillity of India. The change of rule was celebrated by the illuminations and other demonstrations which British officials, their tailors, bootmakers, bakers, butchers, perfumers, barbers, &c., are so expert in getting up.

Lord Clyde has issued his proclamation on taking the field in Oude. He announces that the end of his coming is the enforcement of the law. Where there is no resistance, there will be neither violence nor plundering on his part, but where there is, there will be both one and the other, accompanied by a certain dose of incendiarism. Tantia Topee has suffered a defeat, and it is said has offered to surrender, if his submission be received on terms satisfactory to himself.

Certain parties here are furious at the idea of the government refusing to have anything to do with Rajah Brooke's Sarawak arrangement in Borneo. They are determined to take the matter into their own hands, and the organization of a company founded on the model of the deceased East India Company (*Requiescat in pace!*) is contemplated by them.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived in Corfu, has held levees, and made speeches in Italian. As I stated before, his mission to the Ionian Islands will be a fruitless one. As a further proof of it I need only point out the recent protest forwarded to Sir E. B. Lytton by the ten representatives of Corfu. They indignantly deny the "abominable assertion" that the islands of Corfu and Paxo desire to be incorporated with Great Britain. In the name of their fellow-citizens they give a solemn denial to the sentiments deceitfully attributed to them, and declare, as they did in the assembly on the 2d of July, 1857, that the only wish and desire of the inhabitants has been and still is to be united to free Greece. This seems to indicate most unmistakably that Mr. Gladstone, Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, will have "more than a dish to wash." Every day during the week has been marked by suicides in this city. The extent of this mania is becoming frightful. It is spreading with almost as much rapidity as wife-beating.

An action brought by Mr. Vincent Scully, Q. C., formerly M. P. for the county Cork, against Mr. H. Ingram, M. P., to recover compensation in damages for fraudulently representing himself as the purchasers of the Castle Hyde estate, county Cork, from the late notorious John Sadlier, has been tried this week in the Queen's Bench by Lord Campbell. The latter individual owed Vincent Scully £9.000, borrowed money, in 1857. Scully having at that time loose cash to the amount of £10,000, wished to invest the whole in an estate, and Sadlier, by his desire, purchased for him, for £19,425, this Castle Hyde property, which was put up for sale under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Court. Sadlier bought the property in his own name in trust for a Mr. Eyres of Bath, Scully's uncle, representing to Scully that it would re-sell better if it were shown that the purchaser was an Englishman. Scully subsequently tried to get the £9,000 due him, but failing to get it authorized Sadlier to re-sell. The latter wrote him saying that he had found a purchaser at a profit of £600. This purchaser was Ingram, the defendant in the case. Scully consented to this arrangement. Sadlier subsequently induced Scully to offer himself to the independent electors of the county Cork as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament, and to strengthen his claims, he desired to have some property in the said county. Sadlier told him that Ingram would readily re-sell the estate and Scully entered into negotiations with the latter, but they were broken off as Ingram demanded a price which the plaintiff considered too high. After Sadlier's last crime on Hampton Heath it was found that Ingram had never purchased the estate and that Scully was the virtual proprietor. It was further discovered, however, that Sadlier had mortgaged the property for £139,000, so that Scully's estate was lost to him for ever. He then commenced this action to recover compensation in damages for having caused him injury by his misrepresentation. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff and £300 damages. Small compensation.

Another interesting case is that of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which has been before the Court of Common Pleas. It is an action brought by the present Earl to test his title to Alton Towers, one of the principal seats of the Earls of Shrewsbury. The following are the facts of this interesting case: In 1718 Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, having determined never to marry, became a party to a deed of settlement made on the marriage of his brother George with Mary, daughter of Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, by which deed the Shrewsbury estates were strictly settled upon the heirs in tail male of the family, to go with the title and to be inalienable. As at that period a Catholic was liable by statute to various pains, penalties, and disabilities, all the members of the Shrewsbury family, being of that religion, joined in obtaining an act, which was passed in 1719, confirming such settlement. This act contained a proviso to the effect that if any heir of the family became a Protestant, under certain circumstances he might alienate; but this clause was afterwards repealed. Earl Gilbert seems to have disappeared, and to have lived in different places under the name of Gilbert Gray; and one point in the defendant's case appeared to be that he was a Catholic priest and a Jesuit, and as such incapacitated by statute from making the settlement of 1718. After the passing of the act of 1719, George, the brother of Gilbert, took the property of which Alton Towers is a portion, having married the daughter of Lord Fitzwilliam, as provided for by the settlement of 1718. From that time until 1852 the Shrewsbury estates passed with the title to his heirs, and were by them enjoyed, as the plaintiff urged, under the powers and according to the terms of the act of 1719. In 1842 Bertram Arthur became the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury. He executed a disentailing deed, and then by will left the property now claimed by the plaintiff, who is the rightful earl, to an infant son of the Duke of Norfolk. Of this will the defendants, Mr. Hope Scott and Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, are the trustees and devisees, and are in actual possession of Alton Towers. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court *in banco* upon the points to be raised before them, either by special case or on motion.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated with becoming solemnity at the Church of that name. His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman assisted pontifically at High Mass, and preached a most beautiful and impressive sermon. The Irish news brings us the intelligence of the death in Kilkenny, of a Mrs. Butler, an aunt of the Cardinal-Archbishop, at the age of sixty-eight years. During his Irish tour, his Eminence visited Kilkenny for the purpose of seeing this venerable lady whose dearest wish was to see her illustrious nephew before she died.

A gentleman named Durell, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, the son of a Protestant clergyman who was about to take orders in the Church by law established, was received into the Holy Catholic Church at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, on Wednesday. They are coming thick and fast you see.

The St. James' Literary Club lately held a meeting, in which was offered a resolution to the effect that Montalembert's trial was unjust and illegal, and likely to prove injurious to the Napoleonic dynasty. A judicious amendment, that the affair was a question of French Domestic policy, and that no foreign nation had a right to interfere in the matter, was carried after a long debate, the meeting coming to the conclusion that it would be time enough for the English people to interfere in the affairs of France when they had nothing to do at home.

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OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

More Proselytism.—Government proclamation touching "Secret Societies."—The Creditors of the Tipperary Bank lose £100,000.—Lola Montez' lecture on America.—Mr. O'Hagan's address in the O'Malley proselytizing case.—Arrest of members of a Secret Society.—Illness of the Bishop of Dromore.

Dublin, Dec. 10th, 1858.

A case showing how poor Catholic servants are beset by Protestant householders of a proselytizing turn of mind, and how they are sometimes perverted in this city at least, came before the Court of Common Pleas last week. The facts as they appeared are these: John Wilson is one of the porters of Trinity College, and, of course, John Wilson would not be permitted to stand in livery at the gate of this great Elizabethan Institution if he were not a Protestant good and true. The wife of John Wilson keeps a lodging house in Great Brunswick street, and with her Maria Humphreys, a young girl, 16 years of age, the daughter of a poor woman with a large family, engaged as a servant. After she had been there some time her mother, to her great grief, heard that her daughter, who had been born and reared a Catholic, was in the habit of attending the Protestant Church with John Wilson's family. She accordingly took several opportunities of demanding her daughter of John Wilson, but that individual knew better than to give up the girl for the mere asking by her Catholic mother. He declared that as a British householder he was entitled by the laws of his country to receive one entire month's notice of intention to leave from his servant. The mother said she would give such notice herself: but John Wilson informed her that the law further provided for the protection of British householders that the notice should be given by the servant personally; and that a notice by any other person whosoever would be null and void. The mother having subsequently ascertained that her child had been so worked upon by some unfair means that she refused to leave the house in which she had been perverted when the time for which she had been engaged had actually expired, went herself to the house of John Wilson for the purpose of demanding the girl. She was informed on that occasion by the spouse of John Wilson that "Maria had renounced the errors of Popery," and that she was not disposed to return home with her mother. The latter declared her determination of remaining in the house until her daughter was given up to her; and, accordingly, John Wilson, resting still on his rights as a British subject, called in the aid of a policeman; and taking the mother, who had the impudence to demand her child, bodily in his arms, trust her into the street, and then when she, becoming reckless, knocked loudly at John Wilson's hall-door for re-admission, that individual requested the policeman to take her and her husband, who accompanied her, into custody on a charge of annoying his house, which the policeman did, and conveyed both to the Station House, where, however, John Wilson did not think it proper to prefer any charge against the woman. For this assault and false imprisonment action was brought by the ill-used mother. But the worse part of the story remains to be told. It subsequently came to the knowledge of the mother that her daughter had been removed altogether out of this country, and the only intimation of her whereabouts which she ever received was by means of an anonymous letter, stating that the girl was with a gentleman's family in England. At the hearing of the case it was wrung from a young under graduate of Trinity College, a native of England, who lodges in John Wilson's house, and who, it appears, is an ardent admirer of the Irish Church Mission Society, that (to use his own words) Maria, having been converted by reading the Catholic Bible, he obtained a situation for her with his uncle, the Rev. Walter Maynard, who, it appears, is the rector of some parish with an unpronounceable name in Yorkshire, and who furnished the funds necessary to transport the poor girl thither. It further transpired on the cross-examination of this under graduate that the understanding on which the girl was received into the bosom of the Yorkshire clergyman's family was that her Irish father and mother should not be enlightened as to her whereabouts. Was there ever known such cruel and unprincipled conduct as was here proved to have been committed by these "holy" people. If any doubt existed as to who were the real actors in this discreditable proceeding, it would be set at rest by a knowledge of the fact that the counsel and attorney who defended John Wilson, were the very same learned gentlemen who appeared for the organized proselytizers in the new celebrated case of the O'Malleys, minors, respecting which I wrote you at the time. The mother of the kidnapped child could not receive her daughter by any legal means, for the British constitution stood to John Wilson all through, and the jury considered that the sum of £5 compensated her for the treatment she had received at the hands of John Wilson. Let the members of this intelligent jury pray that a similar case may never be their own—that no child of theirs may ever be kidnapped from them and perverted before their very eyes, nor any one of themselves ever cuffed and beaten and given into custody if he should have the audacity to look after her.

It would seem from a proclamation just issued by the Lord Lieutenant in council that the country is full of secret societies of some description or other. This document, which is delightfully ambiguous from beginning to end, states that whereas, it having been intimated to his Excellency that certain societies of a secret character exist in the country, and that unlawful oaths are administered to the members thereof, his Excellency has been advised to offer a reward of £100 to any enterprising individual who will prosecute to conviction any person or persons who may have administered such unlawful oaths, and a lesser sum of £50 to any one who shall give information respecting any person or persons who may be connected with such illegal societies. I am not in a position to state whether "Secret Societies" do exist to the extent suggested by this viceregal document. I know, however, that there are some secret societies in portions of the south of Ireland, the objects of which are of a political character. Several clergymen in various parts of the country have advised their flocks against becoming members of any secret association whatever.

Judgment has been given on the case between the creditors of the Tipperary Bank and the Directors of the London and County Bank, the question being who was entitled to the proceeds of the sale of John Sadlier's Irish estates. As I have already stated, John Sadlier assigned the same property to both Banks as security for advances of money—each Bank being unaware that the other was a sharer in the security, which was inadequate to cover the united debts of both Banks. The Judge of the Landed Estates Court has decided that having regard to the nature of the securities, or what purported to be securities, and to the circumstances under which they were executed, the London and County Bank is entitled to the proceeds of the estates, so that the unfortunate creditors of the Tipperary Bank by this decision lose the comfortable sum of £100,000, which was realized by the sale of John Sadlier's estates. Of course there will be appeals until the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal is had on the matter.

Lola Montez delivered her lecture on "America and its People" on Wednesday evening last in the Round Room of the Rotundo. A very numerous, though not a very select, audience assembled to see and hear this lady of such unenviable notoriety. In the lecture, which, of course, was composed for her by the enterprising individuals who have brought her over, she talked of emigration—the different nationalities of America—about the "slavery" of the government employees in the United States—the aristocracy of wealth in the New World, &c. It is stated that her next lecture will be on the present fashion in ladies' dresses—a subject which, it must be admitted, opens a wide field for the talented lecturer.

The argument of Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., the eminent Catholic Barrister, in the proselytizing case of the O'Malleys, minors, with the order of Lord Chancellor Napier in that now celebrated case, declaring that the children must be brought up in the Protestant religion, has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. Duffy, of Wellington Quay. The address of the learned advocate is valuable as administering a stately rebuke to the unprincipled proselytizers, male and female, with which the Island unhappily, abounds.

Intelligence has just been received of the arrest of fifteen young men in the county of Cork, on a charge of being members of a secret society, the object of which, according to the representation of one of the members who "preached," was "to procure the invasion of Ireland, by American fillibusters."

The venerable Bishop of Dromore, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, is so ill that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His Grace is in his 85th year.

Dubliner.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of "Liberalism" in Belgium.—The new penal Code.—The Press muzzled.—Journalists put on a par with counterfeiters.—Freedom of Speech abolished.—The Little Sisters of the Poor arrested.—Montalembert and the Cardinal Archbishop.—Canonical installation of the Cardinal as Primicerius of the Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis.—Cochin-China.—Expected Insurrection in Candia.—Turkish reform a myth.—Attempt to poison Madame Ristori, the great Italian Tragedienne.—The Austrian Archduke and the King of Prussia.

Paris, 9th December, 1858.

Our eminent orator, M. de Montalembert, who rejoices in his present prosecution from the fact that it seals the principles of parliamentarism, to which he says his whole life has been devoted, might I think find matter for an interesting article for some coming number of the *Correspondant*, in the present working of his favorite institutions in Belgium. The "liberal" parliamentarists of that country commenced their liberal policy by binding the hand of private charity, and forcing their opinions on the nation, by demonstrations of mob violence. In a late letter, I showed you that in the New Penal Code, they had commenced where they left off last year, and that the mob ministry intend carrying out mob tyranny. I give you an analysis of a portion of this Code, which restricts the liberty of the press, places journalists on the same footing and subjects them to exactly the same penalties as coiners and counterfeiters. The Code also contains other articles which are conceived in the same spirit, and render the expression of opinion in parliamentary Belgium a matter of fine and imprisonment. The clauses I have reference to are those which relate to infractions committed by ministers of religion in the exercise of their functions. According to the 295th section of this Code, a minister of religion who shall pronounce, in the exercise of his ministry or in any public assembly, discourses *criticizing* or *censuring the Government* or any law, royal decree or any other act of the public authority, shall be imprisoned for three months to a year and fined fifty to three hundred francs. The punishment is increased to five years' imprisonment if the discourse contains a direct provocation to disobedience of the law, or tends to arm one portion of the citizens against the other. According to the 298th article, any document containing *pastoral instructions in any form whatever* and in which a minister of religion *criticizes* or censures either the Government or any of its acts, subjects the writer of it to an imprisonment of from one to five years and a fine of from 200 to 1000 francs. The Socialists, Freemasons, *et hoc genus omne*, will, you see, leave nothing undone to bind the hands of the clergy. But they lose their labor, for, neither fine nor imprisonment will prevent the Catholic prelates from *criticizing* and *censuring* the acts of the mob-imposed government, when those acts are levelled against the Church. This party is going along logically. Owing their present power to violence, they must hold it by violence and repression. These measures however have excited much indignation on the part of the majority of the people, and many persons known to be hostile to the priests and to Catholics have declared that this was a step beyond bounds. The journals also protest. The *Etorile Belge*, a paper which was never suspected of sympathy for Catholics or their Clergy, thus speaks of these sections of the Penal Code: "We declare with the most profound sorrow, and with very little hope of having these measures of reprisal rejected by the Chamber, that it is by such laws revolutions are prepared."

At Mions, the Little Sisters of the Poor were lately arrested and conducted to the police bureau, on an accusation of mendicity. They had to be released, however, as they fortunately had letters from the proprietors of the houses they visited, requesting them to come and receive alms for distribution among the poor. A party who descends to such meanness as this cannot certainly exist long, notwithstanding the violence of the mob and the repressive laws.

Montalembert, as you are, no doubt, aware ere this, has been pardoned, but has appealed and refused the pardon. He has committed himself and much weakened his position by giving way to his impetuosity, and writing a letter to his Eminence, our reverend Cardinal Archbishop, founded on a *canard* published in the *Independance Belge*—the journal of *canards* par excellence, that the Cardinal was about to intercede with the Empress Eugenie in his behalf. Montalembert says he would look upon any Imperial favor as an insult. He was a little too fast, however, as his Eminence never had the slightest intention of interfering in his behalf, and thus being the means of "insulting" M. de Montalembert.

The Canonical installation of Cardinal Morlot as Primicerius of the Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis took place the other day. The Minister of public worship was represented at the ceremony by M. de Cortenein, general director of the same Department. The Cardinal was installed by the Apostolic Nuncio, and the ceremony was preceded by the usual profession of faith. The illustrious prelate, kneeling before the altar, at the feet of the representative of the Holy Father, read aloud the liturgical formula—after which the pontifical bull was read. When the reading of the bull was concluded, and during the singing of the *Veni Creator*, the Cardinal again knelt before the Apostolic Delegate, and received from his hands the investiture by putting on the pastoral stole and the violet cross, the insignia of the Canonicate of Saint Denis. A *Te Deum* was then sung, and the installation of the remaining members of the Chapter proceeded with. The Canons of the first order were installed by proxy as their great age prevented their coming to Paris. The Canons of the second order were installed by Cardinal Morlot.

From Cochin-China we have intelligence that the ports of the Annamite Empire have been declared in a state of blockade, and that the Franco-Spanish army awaited a reinforcement of Spanish troops with the artillery necessary for attacking the capital.

Another insurrection is expected in Candia. The Turks were frightened and were retiring to the fortresses. The cause of their new rising is that there is no sign of the reforms promised by the Sultan being carried out.

An attempt to poison Madame Ristori, the great Italian actress, is said to have been made at Reggio, in the Duchy of Modena. Between the acts of the tragedy, Madame Ristori sent for a glass of lemonade to the shop of a lemonade-seller near the theatre. She drank a portion of it, and then being called on the stage left it in her *loge*, the door of which was open. When she returned she took the glass to drink the remainder of the lemonade, but was struck by a change of color in it and by the strong odor which proceeded from it. It was found on analyzation that a quantity of phosphorus had been introduced into the glass, but by whom was the question? The audience being informed of the affair were going to make short work of the lemonade-vender, but happily for the poor fellow Madame Ristori had tasted it as it came pure from his hands. The author of the horrible attempt remains undiscovered. Mme. Ristori would be an irreparable loss to the tragic art. Had the would-be assassin succeeded the Romantic Drama would have been widowed as the classic has been since the death of Rachel.

It is reported that the Archduke, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, intends joining the order of Capuchin Friars. The intention of becoming a Catholic is attributed to the invalid King of Prussia. =.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, December 31st, 1858.

It would seem to be a foregone conclusion on the part of the Administration, to get another large slice of Mexican territory, under the alleged necessity of establishing a protectorate over two of her Northern States. The veil that covers this pretext is too transparent not to be seen through by every honest American citizen, and is but another name for filching from that distracted country a portion of her territory. The commotions that arise there from time to time, and of which we complain as a source of annoyance on our Southern frontier, have been caused by our own people resident in Mexico. In conversation a few days ago with an American gentleman, a native of Tennessee, and who served as a major in our army during the Mexican war, he remarked that "all the troubles that occur in that country are caused by the acts and intrigues of Americans." I doubt, however, whether our government will be so foolish as to furnish the friends of Mexico among the foreign powers in Europe, with an excuse to take her under their especial protection, and make with us an issue of war or peace. Mr. Buchanan's Ostend declarations, like General Cass' threats against "British tyranny," while a presidential candidate, did very well as an argument for Buncomb, but there is not the slightest reason now for testing the sincerity of those doctrines, particularly when they might lead to an unprofitable and disastrous war. A daily evening paper here is loud in its appeals to the government to take Mexico into its keeping, whether she will or no, and for the very patriotic reason, that "the triumph of Zuloaga will confirm the rule of *priestly domination*, and oppose an obstinate barrier to those social and political reforms which all recognize as essential to the efficient and beneficial operations of the Mexican government."

Again, speaking of the overtures made by an agent of the Juarez or revolutionary party, now in our city, to the American government, it says: "We are not permitted to specify in detail the advantages which that government (no government at all) is willing to accord to the United States." It is only fair to infer from the foregoing, that one of those "advantages" that have been offered to us by the "*liberal*"(*!*) party, is the Church property of Mexico; for, how otherwise can they put down "priestly domination" there and prevent the legitimate government of Zuloaga raising barriers to their schemes of plunder. England, France and Spain, it is likely, will have something to say in the matter before "priestly domination" be put down by either our government or the Walker fillibusters in Mexico."

The adjournment of both Houses of Congress, by joint resolution, to the 4th inst., was one of those wanton wastes of time that are so disastrous to the welfare of public business. With not more than about fifty working days, the wisdom of the nation has taken to itself *only* thirteen Christmas holidays. What signifies that, when their pay of $3,000 for three months' work still goes on.

I understand it is the intention of Mr. Douglas' friends to give him a warm reception on his arrival. I saw to-day the city assessment on his property here, which amounts to upwards of $70,000; its real value, however, is nearly double that sum. This shows that the Judge ought to have a deep interest in the welfare of the national metropolis.

The Postmaster-General has got himself into hot water with the "lone star" representative from the State of Wisconsin—the Hon. Mr. Larabee, Democratic member elect to the 36th Congress. The Hon. gentleman, just after his triumph over Mr. Billinghurst, Republican, came here for the purpose of fortifying himself and the Democracy of his State, by having changes made in all the post-offices there, but Mr. Brown will not move a peg for Mr. Larabee, and the consequence is that the latter is now *en route* for home in no very amiable mood with the Administration.

The new Senate Chamber is in a state of readiness for business. The Senate will assemble in their old Chamber on Tuesday next, and proceed in a body to the new one, which will be forthwith inaugurated by entering upon the business of the session. Sigma.

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CONCERT AT THE SCHOOL OF THE ASSUMPTION, BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 30th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—Knowing the great interest you take in everything that tends to elevate the minds and further the education of the rising generation, I take the liberty of giving your numerous readers in Brooklyn an account of a concert which took place on Wednesday, 29th ult., in the large hall of the School of the Assumption, corner of York and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the school. Notwithstanding the heavy snow storm the hall was crowded. It is large, well lighted, and comfortably seated; it is a credit to the parish to have such a fine hall to assemble in. The concert was an amateur one, and if the applause that greeted the several performers be taken as a criterion of their ability, their efforts would have done credit to many of those who make music a profession. Amongst the many gems that were given on that evening I cannot refrain from particularizing the "Cavatina," from Traviata, as sung by Miss Salambier, "Nora, the Pride of Kildare," and "Mary of Argyle," by Mrs. Clark, which were given in beautiful style, and, as the critics say, "drew down the house." Indeed, the thunders of applause on Wednesday evening were a pretty good test of the stability of the building. A few humorous songs from Mr. Byrne highly delighted the audience.

I do not wish to trespass on your valuable time and space. Suffice it to say that all the ladies and gentlemen merited and received raptures of applause. At the end of the performance the assembly were so delighted that a number of gentlemen waited on the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Keegan, and requested a repetition of the entertainment, which the ladies and gentlemen comprising the choir consented to give at any time. The Rev. Pastor then announced that the concert would be repeated in a few weeks with an entirely new programme. I would advise all those who are fond of an evening's amusement in which pleasure and profit are united, to look out for the next "Amateur Concert," in the School of the Assumption, corner of York and Pearl streets, Brooklyn.

A Constant Reader.

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Church of the Holy Cross.—A Christmas and New Year's Festival will be held in the Basement of the above Church, 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, on the evenings of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of January, 1859. The proceeds of this Festival will be for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Cross.

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The collections in the Archdiocese of New York towards the erection of the American College at Rome will exceed five thousand dollars. We are also happy to be enabled to state that the collections in the different churches on Christmas Day, in aid of the Orphan's, realized a very handsome offering, amounting to the almost incredible sum of eight thousand dollars.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, with advices to the 18th ult., arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last. We learn that further arrests were made in Ireland, of persons suspected to be in connection with the Phœnix Club; seventeen persons had been arrested in Belfast. Speaking of the previous arrests in Skibbereen, the Cork *Constitution* says: "The treason was carried much further than was suspected. There were daily and nightly drillings. Pikes were manufactured, arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. The government was not a minute too early in interfering. A body of military and militia have been distributed throughout the western portion of the county of Cork to prevent an insurrection." As the *Constitution*, however, happens to be a government and landlord hack, and, consequently, compelled to write down whatever suits these parties, little reliance can be placed on the veracity of any statement emanating from it, in connexion with the case at issue.

The steamship Prince Albert, from New York *via* St. John's, N. F., arrived at Galway at noon of the 17th Dec., bringing a brief synopsis of President Buchanan's Message.

The steamer City of Manchester takes the place of the City of Baltimore, and was to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 22d Dec.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th ult. The report showed that the total receipts of the company on its capital account had been £387,479, and the expenditure £364,046. Free shares to the value of £75,000 had been issued to projectors, in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the company's cable. It had been underrun for a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The directors, for want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations. They had appealed to the government for a guaranty of 4 1-2 per cent. on £535,000 of new capital, with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decision had been received. He urged upon the proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to insure success, and moved the adoption of the directors' report, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the company, called attention to the establishment of another company for establishing telegraphic communication with America by means of a southern route, and having half of its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the chairman said that pending the negotiations with the government the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. Whitehouse withdrew the subject, and an adjournment until the general meeting in February was unanimously carried.

The reform movement was progressing. John Bright had addressed another great meeting at Edinburgh and at Manchester. A reformer's union had been formed by his party.

From France we learn that at a meeting held in Paris for constituting the Suez Canal Company, it was positively stated that *bona fide* subscriptions had been obtained for the full amount of the capital. The London *Times*, and kindred other journals, have taken all the pains imaginable to persuade their readers that it would be a matter of sheer impossibility for the French Company ever to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers for carrying out the work, and furthermore that the Pasha of Egypt was opposed to the undertaking, a fact, they alleged, of itself sufficient to prevent its consummation. The result has shown, however, how miserably they have been deceived.

Count Montalembert has been thrown a small crumb of comfort in the shape of a letter from the Count de Chambord, congratulating him on his independent attitude, and expressing the deep sympathy for him of the head of the Bourbon dynasty.

The Venice correspondent of the London *Times* says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, men who were on a furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that if the attack should be made on Austria she will not be taken by surprise.

There were rumors at Frankfort of a new Austrian loan.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A party is said to have been formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility. Jealous of the Emperor's popularity and fearful of the growing intelligence of the masses these nobles would retard the one and trample on the other. In Russia, as all the world over, the titled aristocracy require not an independent yeomanry. But their efforts, in this instance, will be unsuccessful. They had better not infuse a hatred of their order into the breasts of the sturdy agriculturists, lest perchance thirty years may witness their ignominious flight across the Russian borders pursued by the avenging arms of an outraged nation.

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Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—A Card of Thanks.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was tendered the hospitalities of the city by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, at the Everett House. In reply, the honorable gentleman expressed the pleasure he felt in receiving such an unexpected (?) testimonial. He said New York was "the great commercial, social, and monetary heart of this nation—the proudest, as it was, and as it was to be, under the Constitution of the United States on the face of the earth." The compliment of the Board was certainly merited by a man whose political motto has ever been Excelsior! We know of but one other man who has made such rapid strides in the world, and that man is not what might be called a "politician." His politics are the politics of trade, in which he displays all the dazzling skill of a thorough diplomatist. The gentleman we refer to would be happy to receive a call from Mr. Douglas, at his establishment, No. 230 Bowery. Need we say that we refer to Mr. Robert McCafferty, whose boots, shoes, gaiters, ties and slippers are on every foot, as the praises of Douglas are in every mouth. Mr. McCafferty will fit "the Little Giant" and his lady with the most fashionable foot-coverings—and the best made—in New York: and he takes this opportunity to thank his numerous customers for their generous patronage during the year just past. He wishes them A Happy New Year.

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NEW YORK MARKETS.

Coffee—The market is dull and Rio very scarce; sales of 600 bags Rio Skimmings at 10@10½c.

Dyewoods are still inactive, owing to the difficulty in procuring European freight at reasonable rates; the demand is confined, therefore, to St. Domingo Logwood for home use at low prices; the sales include 200 tons St. Domingo (Jacmel) Logwood at $12 ℔ ton, cash.

Flour and Meal—The demand for Western Canal Flour is more active, mainly speculative, and prices of the low and medium grades firmer. The medium grades are the most saleable; choice brands are quite firm, and in fair request; the sales are 12,500 bbls., at $4 25@$4 40 for superfine State; $5@$5 20 for extra do.; $5@$5 25 for the low grades of Western extra; $5 40@$5 50 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; $5 60@$7 for trade brands do.; $5 50@$7 75 for extra Genesee, and $5 50@$8 50 for St. Louis brands. Included in the sales are some 7,000 bush. taken on speculation, mainly the medium grades of Ohio. Canadian Flour is scarce, and is held higher; small sales at $5 30@$6 50. Southern Flour is quiet; the arrivals are light, but the stock is large; the sales are 600 bbls. at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c., and $5 50@$7 40 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is quiet; the arrivals are limited; sales of 100 bbls. at $3 49@$4 10. Corn Meal is without change of importance; the sales are 140 bbls. at $3 40@3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

Fish—The market continues languid, but stocks generally are quite small, particularly of Dry Cod and Mackerel, here as well as at the East, and prices are very firm. We have only to note sales of 700 qtls. medium Dry Cod and 600 do. large do. Bank at $3 75@$4.

Grain—In the Wheat market there has been no change to notice since last week's report. Holders continue firm, and prices generally have been well maintained. There is no foreign demand at present prices, and the home trade supply only their immediate wants; there is, however, something of a speculative demand for some parcels of winter Wheat.

Hemp—The demand for domestic continues light; but the stock is light and prices rule steady. The supply of dressed is about 650 bales, and of undressed 600; that of foreign is not yet accurately known.

Hay—The demand is moderate, and the supply fair; sales of 450 bales, at 75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

Molasses—New Orleans is firmer. Foreign is dull. The sales are unimportant.

Provisions—The Pork market is dull and lower, the arrivals fair, and at the close it is heavy; the sales are 650 bbls. at $13 for old Prime; $13 40 for new do.; $15 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 60 for new Mess, and a contract for 1,000 bbls. Mess settled at $17 62½. Beef is without change, and is in fair request; the arrivals are fair; sales of 600 bbls. at $6@$6 75 for country Prime; $7 75@$9 for do. Mess; $8 75@$10 50 for Repacked Mess, and $10 75@$11 50 for Extra do. Prime Mess is quiet at $16@$20. Beef Hams are steady; sales of 50 bbls. choice Chicago at $17. Bacon is quiet at 8@10c. Cut Meats are heavy; sales of small lots at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 9½c. for Hams. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 7@7½c. Lard is plenty, and is heavy; sales of 200 bbls. and tcs. at 11@11½c. Butter is in better demand; sales of State at 14@25c., and Ohio at 12@20c. Cheese is saleable at 8@9½c.

Rice is dull and heavy; the sales are unimportant.

Sugars—The demand is very trivial; prices are unchanged; sales of 150 hhds. Cuba and New Orleans, the former at 7c.

Seeds—Calcutta Linseed is quiet, but prices are sustained; the stock here and in Boston is about 60,000 bags all told.

Skins—Deer are firm and in moderate request; sales of 3,000 lbs Chagres, on private terms. Goat are rather quiet, but the supply is light and prices are well sustained.

Tobacco—Very little is doing; sales of 50 hhds. Kentucky at 7@11c.; 83 bales Havana at 32@47c.; 52 cases Seedleaf at 18½c., and 13 do Florida at 22c.

Tallow—A steady market; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 10,000 lbs. prime Western at 10¾c.

Whiskey—The market is quiet but firm at 24½c.; small sales of Jersey at 23½c.

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Most Blessed Father:—In order to promote thereby the piety of the faithful in England, Ambrose St. John, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the Diocese of Birmingham, humbly prays for permission to print in English a translation of the book entitled *Raccolta di Orazioni, &c., alle quali sono annesse le SS. Indulgenze*, having first obtained the approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; and also that the faithful who make use of this translation may gain all the Indulgences annexed to the original.

After an audience of the Holy Father, granted February 3, 1856, our Most Holy Lord Pope Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, on an application made by me, the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, has of his goodness answered by Rescript in favor of the grace, according to the terms of the petition, provided the translation be made from the last Roman edition, and it being understood that the Decree printed at the end of this edition remains in full force.

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oct9 tf

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3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCLAMATION—BY JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New York.

Whereas, A communication from JOHN KELLY, a representative of Congress of this State, is now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words following—to wit:

"I hereby resign my seat as a representative for the Fourth Congressional District in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, from the State of New York, to take effect on the twenty-fifth of December next."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of article first, section second, paragraph fourth, of the Constitution of the United States, I do hereby order and proclaim that an election for representative to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, for the unexpired term for which the said JOHN KELLY was elected and to fill the vacancy thus created, will be held in the said Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of January next, which election is to be notified, held and conducted, in all respects, in the manner prescribed by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the privy seal of the State, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

[L. S.] JOHN A. KING.

By order of the Governor,
HENRY I. SEAMEN, Private Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.—I hereby certify that the preceding is a correct copy of the original Proclamation by JOHN A. KING, this day filed in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of office of our City of Albany, this fifteenth day of December, 1858.

[L. S.] GIDEON J. TUCKER,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, Dec. 17th, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

jan1 2t

ELECTION NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Proclamation of the Governor of this State, dated Dec. 15, 1858, and to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New York that a Special Election will be held on the 5th day of January, 1859, in the IVth Congressional District of the State of New York, consisting of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of the City of New York, for a REPRESENTATIVE to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States. Said election will be held in the several places designated by the Common Council in the several Election Districts of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of said City, on said fifth day of January, 1859; and the poll will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when it will be finally closed.

The officer to be voted for at such election is a REPRESENTATIVE IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS for said IVth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative.

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